THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 187

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Strike Halts Newspaper; Blair House for Giraud; German Desertions Soar

The World's Day—July 7, 1943

New England: Providence Paper Suspends

Publication of the Providence Evening Bulletin was suspended today when members of the Typographical Union Local 33 went on strike over a contract dispute. Negotiations are under way in an effort to make possible publication of the Providence Journal tomorrow morning. [Page 3.]

Edward A. Soucy became Chief of the Boston Federal Bureau of Investigation, succeeding Carl E. Hennrich, today. Mr. Soucy's home is in Springfield, Mass.

Hearing of the pleas in abatement filed by the six high Boston police officials indicted on a charge of conspiring to permit gaming in Boston will be held next July 12 at 10 a. m. before Judge John V. Spalding of the Superior Court, Judge Allan G. Buttrick announced after a conference with Chief Justice John P. Higgins.

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, who was scheduled to speak at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow, has been ordered by President Roosevelt to remain in Washington. His visit has been postponed until July 16.

New England's six Governors will meet at New London, Conn., on July 15 and 16 to discuss food, fuel, and other problems common to the Northeastern States, the office of Governor Saltonstall announced today.

Washington: Giraud to Stay at Blair House

Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander of French Forces in North Africa and cochairman of the French Committee for National Liberation, who has arrived in Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt, will stay at the Blair house during his visit.

The War Food Administration established a price branch, headed by Austin C. Hoffman, former Codirector of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, in a move to bring about closer co-operation among Government agencies on food and farm price policies.

A proposed investigation of the Wallace-Jones dispute was pigeonholed by the House Rules Committee because "efforts are being made to straighten out matters within the administration," according to Representative Sabath (D) of Illinois, Chairman. A similar resolution is pending in the Senate.

Europe: Nazis Condemn Desertions in Norway

Nazi desertions in Norway have increased to such an extent that the German Commander there has posted notices in military camps condemning this "shameful and disgraceful" action, and appealing to German troops to remain at their posts. This information was received in an underground newspaper smuggled from Norway to London.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck warned that India still faces a serious threat of invasion, but declared that "we are preparing to help turn the tide, preparing to help carry the war east to Japan."

Proposal of King George II of Greece to dissolve his present Government and hold a free election of the people as soon as Greek soil is liberated was endorsed by the British Government in the House of Commons when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden proclaimed it a "farsighted announcement."

H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, now in Britain, declared a certain amount of "island hopping" is necessary in the Pacific, but said that a separate attack on every Japanese-held island would be "preposterous" and unnecessary.

New Governor of Jamaica is John Huggins, head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, who has been appointed by the British Government to succeed Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, recently made Governor of Nigeria.

New oil fields have been discovered in Azerbaijan, Russia, which are expected to become second in importance only to those at Baku, according to an announcement in the Government newspaper Izvestia.

National: Communist Paper Indorses Hague

The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, has announced its indorsement and support of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., who five years ago was carrying on a so-called "war on Reds and radicals." In a signed article, William Norman, State Secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, said "a misconception with regard to Frank Hague and so-called Hagueism is a design for an attack against the President."

Fourteen officials of the independent Laundry Drivers of Greater New York (C. I. O.) were indicted on charges of conspiracy, extortion, and blackmail on 73 counts charging violation of the Donnelly Antimonopoly Act, it was announced by State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein

Canada: Dairy-Cattle Export to U. S. to Continue

Export of dairy cattle to the United States from Canada will not be cut off, even though shipments this year have been 19,876 head, compared with 10,341 for the same period in 1942, Agriculture Minister James G. Gardiner told the House of Commons in Ottawa.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Mighty Caesar a German?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German "adoption" of Italy is now complete. The Italian language, it has been found, has roots in Germanic soil.

To commemorate this discovery, the German Ambassador to Rome has presented Premier Mussolini with the first volume of a dictionary which claims to trace the first Italian lispings to an Indo-Germanic background.

"Having taken over everything else in Italy," says the Columbia Broadcasting System which recorded the Nazi "scoop" via the Rome Radio, "the Germans have now taken over the Italian language."

With feeling for Italian sentiments upon this honor, CBS heads the item, "Salt in the Wounds Department."

Nazi adoptions of this kind are not uncommon, however. The English were similarly "honored" a few years ago when the Third Reich suddenly proclaimed William Shakespeare as "the greatest poet of the Germanic people . . . he is ours," thereby giving "Unser Shakespeare" the full Nazi blessing.

It is doubtful if invasion-jittery Italians will find any consolation at this date in this newly discovered "brotherhood" with the "master race."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 7, 1943

Boston and New England News	2-4
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Financial Pages	16, 17
Movie Guide	11
New Hampshire Letter	3
Radio Timetable	2
Real Estate Page	10
Sports Page	15
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	12
"Whosoever will be great" (With Spanish Translation)	
Today's Woman	14
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	18
Real Estate Directory	10
Restaurant (grouped)	15

Four-Ton Surprise In Victory Garden

FAIR LAWN, N. J., July 7 (AP)—When J. F. Griffin looked out his back window at 7:50 a. m. today, he pinched himself to see whether he was still asleep. In his victory garden was a four-ton elephant.

Freda had wandered from the Sells Brothers circus grounds four blocks away.

She took a liking to Mr. Griffin's tomatoes and cabbages and had a hearty breakfast before her keeper arrived. Her wanderings through the garden were proof of her upbringing. Despite her huge feet and weight, Freda carefully walked in the aisles between the vegetable rows without trampling any of the crop.

She returned without any trouble to the circus.

Weather Report

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:24 p. m., and ends at 4:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:23 p. m., and ends Friday at 4:41 a. m.

Boston 'A' Card Holders Like Vacation Plan

The reaction is generally favorable; applications begin to pour in for the local board permits.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston holders of "A" gasoline ration coupons reacted swiftly, volubly, and generally favorably today to the decision of the Office of Price Administration to permit motorists to make vacation trips.

Several stated they would have felt better about the new order if they had not been so restricted as to just how they should use their basic gasoline rations.

Application forms—which must be filled out and filed with local Rationing Boards by those contemplating availing themselves of the opportunity to make a vacation trip—were being printed today, and should be in the hands of every local board in Massachusetts within the next day or two.

Three eager motorists appeared before the Boston Ration Board early today. The first, a woman, said she had a tank full of gasoline. She would like to go to the country tomorrow, she said. "Why do I have to wait until July 15?"

Must Await Date

She was told that the new order had been set up for the entire gasoline shortage area, and that, unfortunately, nothing could be done about it until the date set by Washington.

"What would be the penalty if I didn't wait?" she asked.

And she left the office, none too happy in the information that such disregard for the rulings might mean revocation of her remaining gasoline rations for a period of anywhere from 10 days to the duration.

The second applicant, a man, sought to file his application with the Boston Board, which is near his place of employment. He complained that his local Board, in a suburban town, was too slow in acting on matters before it for consideration. He wished to leave on a vacation trip on the 17th of July, and sought to expedite matters by making his application with the Boston Board today.

Only Local Boards

"Sorry," he was told—the regulations definitely state that applications must be made at local Ration Boards.

A third applicant wanted to know if he could use the form as printed in the newspapers today. He was told that this was not possible—that the local Boards required that applications be made in duplicate on the forms provided in the office; not on newspaper facsimiles.

A Marblehead "A" book holder expressed himself today as believing the OPA's action was "a move in the right direction. It's at least a concession," he said, and

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

U. S. Navy Shells Japanese on Kiska; Russians Check New German Attacks; President Holds Reins on Roll-Backs

Compromise expected on food subsidy fund unless Congress ends in a deadlock.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Roosevelt appears to have the whip hand over Congress in his determination to impose roll-back food subsidies.

Following House failure to override his veto by the necessary two-thirds vote, the Lower Chamber has tacitly acceded in Mr. Roosevelt's victory.

As acknowledgment of this it re-passed the bill extending the Commodity Credit Corporation (which theoretically succumbed July 1) and dropped the "rider" which caused all the controversy, putting a blanket ban on all roll-back subsidies.

Yesterday, however, the Senate declined to follow this example.

This Way and That

After a confused, tumultuous day in which the Senate first voted this way, then that, amid uncertainty unprecedented in this session of Congress, the Senate finally voted to continue the CCC, and then affixed just such a "rider" to the measure which Mr. Roosevelt initially vetoed. It would ban all roll-back subsidies, not only from money of the CCC but from appropriations of any other Federal agency.

In other words, the Senate declined to accede to the President's veto and challenged him to a test of strength all over again.

However, the Senate decision was sent to conference with the House, where the two bodies together will decide upon their next action in regard to the President's position. A compromise is almost inevitable under the circumstances. The only alternative would be a deadlock, either between the Senate and House on one side, or between the President and Congress on the other. Neither such deadlock is actually likely to occur.

Main Factors in Case

The legislative problem arises out of three major factors:

1. Although Congress has a majority in either branch that opposes roll-back food price subsidies, it lacks the two-thirds majority necessary to override the President's veto. Congress is torn between its desire to follow normal majority rule procedure, and its knowledge that by so doing it will only produce a White House deadlock.

2. Congress, meanwhile, is under the strongest kind of pressure from the lobby maintained by the four old-guard organizations,

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Presses On in Solomons

The above closeup shows where United States naval and land forces are seeking to oust the Japanese from the central Solomons. The naval battle, in which the Japanese are believed to have suffered the loss of six warships and damage to several others, apparently occurred when Nipponese vessels sought to prevent American warships from shelling enemy positions on both sides of the narrow Kula Gulf.

Battle for New Georgia In Jungle and Swamps

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

SOMEWHERE ON NEW GEORGIA ISLAND, July 7—The small unit of Marines to which I am attached, is attacking one of the major enemy strongholds on New Georgia after three days and nights of pushing through jungle trails and swamps to reach the enemy's rear.

The outcome of the battle is not yet determined, though Japanese resistance is expected to collapse momentarily.

This operation is only one of several strikes by Army units pushing overland and from the sea at the south end of the New Georgia chain of islands. American forces are now established at Viru Harbor, Rendova Island facing the Japanese airfield at Munda Point, and Vangunu Island, southeast of New Georgia.

This invasion of New Georgia coinciding with a push by Gen. Douglas MacArthur on New Guinea is the first joint operation and probably the first move on both sides in the direction of Rabaul. Occupation of Rendova facing the Japanese airfield at Munda Point and other landings are necessary to destroy enemy concentrations which might encircle our own forces.

Enemy Troops in Depth

American air strikes against Munda and Kolombangara the past few months have made these strips completely untenable for Japanese planes. In fact, air bombings of Munda have become so much a routine operation that green bomber pilots are sent to bomb there rather than at the usual dummy targets used for practice.

The air over these fields long has been dominated by our aircraft, and once in our hands will provide the necessary extension of range for our fighters for future operations northward.

While Munda is untenable for enemy aircraft, there nevertheless is a fairly large concentration of enemy ground troops numbering possibly as high as 10,000. These are not massed but scattered in depth and in small pockets over the area. This disposition was made clear when I accompanied small units which landed behind enemy lines on New Georgia shortly before the invasion.

Thousands of Coves

Japanese patrols, survey parties, and permanent emplacements are scattered at all points of the compass from our camp, constituting a difficult task in routing them out and preventing their further withdrawal into the bush.

One of the chief terrain obstacles is the myriad of small islands, uncharted reefs, and thousands of coves and inlets where enemy barges might hide daytimes and move from at night.

The enemy has spent considerable time in surveying such waterways. Typical of Japanese prewar infiltration is a Japanese boatbuilder who lived near here and spent most of his time photographing and plotting waterways and jungle terrain for the coming war.

In combining land invasion, sea bombardment, and aerial bombing the United States armed forces are illustrating how all the services are working in close co-operation to achieve this most difficult brand of amphibious operations.

I spent several weeks at the camp of the Commander of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

American naval forces chase Japanese warships from Kula Gulf after sinking six vessels and damaging several—Soviet puts Nazi losses at 10,000 men, 1,271 tanks, 314 planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

An American naval task force has bombarded the Japanese base on Kiska Island.

This may mean that Allied troops are about to be put ashore on this last-remaining Japanese outpost in the Aleutians in a co-ordinal move to the offensive in the Solomons and New Guinea.

The Navy announced the shelling in a brief communiqué which gave no details and said merely, "Japanese shore batteries did not return the fire."

Meanwhile, American warships are in close pursuit of Japanese naval units which they defeated in a rousing night battle in the Central Solomons on July 5-6.

Details of this success likewise still are lacking, but apparently a Japanese squadron of light cruisers and destroyers sought to prevent American craft in the narrow Kula Gulf from shelling Japanese positions on Kolombangara and New Georgia, and then fled precipitously after losing at least six warships and suffering damage to several others in a close-range firing duel.

The United States lost the 9,700-ton light cruiser Helena. Neither the fate of the skipper, Capt. Charles Purcell Cecil, nor of individual crew members has as yet been disclosed.

In the ground fighting in the Solomons, United States Marines appear to be rapidly mopping up remaining Japanese resistance on Rendova Island and southern New Georgia.

There has been no further word of the fighting on New Guinea.

In Russia, the situation remains highly encouraging. A Berlin broadcast claims the Germans have broken through the main Soviet defense line at several points near Kursk, but the Russians admit only that insignificant gains have been made by the attackers near Belgorod. Moscow says the Germans are paying a terrific price for every yard they take. For example, in the first 48 hours of the new German offensive, the Red Armies are credited with killing more than 10,000 Germans, smashing 1,271 tanks, and downing 314 planes.

Thus far Moscow has said little or nothing about Russian losses. Its failure to do so is, of course, understandable. Words are just as much weapons of warfare as shells. And quite possibly the Russians are seeking to neutralize in advance the propaganda value of future German territorial gains. But such omissions do make it difficult to get an accurate picture of what is going on.

It can be taken for granted that Soviet losses are lighter than those of the Germans. Yet unless they are a good deal lighter the Nazis will achieve one of their primary objectives—namely, the draining off of some of the Red Army's offensive power, without the necessity of making territorial gains.

An Associated Press correspondent, who is about to return to his post in Moscow, says that according to Soviet estimates the Red Army has lost 4,200,000 men since the outbreak of the war. He points out that on the basis of a potential mobilization of one tenth of the population, or 19,300,000 men, the Russians still have 15,100,000 fighting men, or almost four times as many as have been lost. But it is doubtful whether they possess the means to equip more than a small fraction of this number.

In the Mediterranean air theater, a large-scale effort to knock out the Gerbini airport and four other Axis airfields on Sicily appears to be nearing completion. The bases now have undergone nearly 36 hours of continuous pounding by Flying Fortresses from North Africa and Liberators from the Middle East Command. Axis fighter opposition has declined sharply again.

Pacific:

The Navy communiqué which reported the shelling of Kiska in the North Pacific also disclosed

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Stab at Russia Axis' Own Sign Of Desperation

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—At first sight it might appear the Germans have pulled a surprise on the Russians through launching a large-scale offensive when they had publicly admitted they had been driven back onto defensive strategy.

That view might have more backing had it not been that Gen. Kurt Dietmar—official spokesman of the German High Command—had, so to speak, spilt the beans some weeks ago.

It is in the inconsequence of German propaganda that its weakness lies. It is only little over a month ago that General Dietmar used these words: "Sometimes offensives have been undertaken to seek a way out of an otherwise hopeless situation. In the spring of 1918, we were compelled to attack because we had no other choice. That offensive was a sign of weakness. . . . The defensive is a sign of our strength."

To Compel Attack

This statement was intended to convey to the enemies of Germany and to those few neutrals who were still unconvinced of eventual triumph of the Axis that Germany's defensive strategy would compel the United Nations to attack and thus would disclose the weakness of the Allied position.

Unfortunately for General Dietmar, it is the Germans who have attacked—and the fact they have done so is an eloquent testimony to the sagacity of what he said.

Germany, on its own admission, has decided to adopt a policy of strategic defense. It gives as its reason that it has secured all it wants and now dares its enemies to come and take any of it back. The real reason, of course, is that it has lost supremacy in the air

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Former Hartford Mayor Plans Drive on Political Pressure

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Boston today as a "private citizen," Thomas J. Spellacy, four-times Mayor of Hartford, Conn., who recently startled local voters by resigning his post with only five months of his fourth term to go, announced for the first time his intention to launch a one-man, non-political campaign to persuade the people of Hartford not to accept a return of political pressure groups into City Hall.

Regarding his resignation from the position to which he was three times re-elected with the largest votes ever accorded a mayoralty candidate in Hartford, former Mayor Spellacy described his "sole object" as that of focusing the attention of voters upon the fact that "honest government" in Hartford is in danger from "pressure groups."

"Hartford has never had a corrupt government in any sense of the word," former Mayor Spellacy declared. "But it did have an inefficient government when I took over the Mayor's chair in 1935 with a financial deficit of some $400,000. Today, political pressure is being exercised to upset the applecart. As a private citizen I believe I can exercise more moral suasion for the preservation for good government than I could do as Mayor. That was my only reason for quitting."

First Explanation

This was the first public explanation given by former Mayor Spellacy for his resignation, which was followed by the Board of Aldermen's election of Dennis P. O'Connor, former State Attorney General, as Acting Mayor until the regular elections in December. The voters knew that the Board of Aldermen had informed Mr. Spellacy of their intention to enforce a city ordnance requiring employees of the city's Finance Department to be residents of Hartford. What they didn't realize, apparently, was the potential threat that this move offered to the efficiency of the system which Mr. Spellacy has established.

The former Mayor described this threat as follows: "The Finance Department is the key to governmental efficiencies which have put Hartford on the soundest financial basis in many years. For talent to fill this Department, I had to reach outside city limits. To find the right man to act as, Assistant Budget Director, for instance, I had to comb the country. There were not more than five men in the United States with the necessary qualifications at the time. This man and several other specialists of the department live outside of Hartford because wartime housing conditions make it impossible for them to find quarters within the city."

"So far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned," he continued, "I am licked on this issue. But insofar as I am able as a private citizen to persuade the people of

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Two War Wives Defy Hot Kansas Sun To Harvest and Haul 720 Acres of Wheat

PRETTY PRAIRIE, Kan., July 7 (AP)—Two Kansas farmers started harvesting 720 acres of wheat with three hired hands—one experienced man, a former university beauty queen, and a New York girl seeing the West for the first time.

Today the grain is ready for shipment to a hungry world, and the feminine hands, Mrs. Venore Voran of Pretty Prairie and Mrs. Dottie Watson of Downsville, N. Y., are sunburned but proud.

They are war wives, with husbands in North Africa, and they volunteered to help relieve the farm-labor shortage. Mrs. Voran is the wife of Lieut. Bruce Voran, Pretty Prairie banker. Mrs. Watson is the wife of Lieut. Vail Watson. They went to work for Homer and L. R. French.

Barefooted and barebacked, Mrs. Watson drove the tractor. Mrs. Voran, sleeves and pant legs of overalls rolled, wielded a shovel, loading wheat from a combine and hauling it to market. The hot Kansas sun baked the ground, but the girls were on the job 12 hours a day.

"I didn't think the girls would last long," admitted L. R. French.

But the banker's wife and the New Yorker stuck to the task. And this wheat-producing area sent 2,217 cars of the grain to Kansas City, largest after-the-Fourth-of-July runs since 1941.

Leaders Give Second Warning Against Slump in Production

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—For the second time in a month, top officials concerned with war production warn that America's war output is falling short of many of its goals.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman; Robert M. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and other key officials take a serious view of this slackening, which comes at a moment when the widely held view is that a second front or at least a major military move against Hitler's European fortress is imminent.

Complacency, overconfidence resulting from the triumph in Tunisia, strikes in vital industries, spring floods, shifts in production emphasis and the basic difficulties inherent in pushing a nation's war plant to its peak output are all listed here as causes of the slowdown.

Comparing May production with that of April in a report released last night, Mr. Nelson terms the failure to increase total output "very serious." His statement recalls that of Mr. Patterson in mid-June when the Undersecretary of War criticized American "overconfidence and complacency" in reporting that production of supplies for the Army ground forces was 5½ per cent below actual needs in May.

Some Bright Spots

Mr. Nelson in his report stressed that the picture was not wholly dark. Production of heavy bombers, a major item in the growing air offensive against Nazi Europe, has advanced almost on schedule. Total aircraft output rose 5 per cent, as it should have. Production of ships for the Navy and the Army went up 2 per cent.

But production of ground ordnance dropped 3 per cent, output of merchant vessels fell 4 per cent, miscellaneous production was down 7 per cent, while there was no change in the total munitions figure. The net result was that the rising curve of America's war production leveled off unfavorably in May.

This means, Mr. Nelson stressed, that there must be still greater effort during the rest of the year.

"Personal and group interests must be set aside in the interests of all of us as much as it is humanly possible, for we are on the verge of one of the greatest trials in our national history," he declared in what was interpreted in some quarters as a hint of early major Allied action against Nazi Europe.

Must Accelerate Pace

"Increases in munitions production during the rest of the year must continue at the average rate achieved so far in 1943 to meet the year's requirements. A slackening of the pace such as occurred in May is, therefore, a very serious matter, since it placed upon the remaining months of the year ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

War Training Courses Of NYA Ordered Closed

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Complete shutdown of the war training courses of the National Youth Administration in New England and New York was announced today by Leon J. Kowal, Administrator for Region 1, at the regional headquarters in Boston.

Refusal by Congress to appropriate further funds following criticism that the NYA was no longer necessary brought sudden finish this week to the vocational training of nearly 6,000 young men and women in this area and to the NYA regional staff of 850. The NYA was set up in 60 communities and in twice as many training units.

Preparation for war industry was given by the NYA to more than 750,000 youth in this region since the war broke out in Europe four years ago, Mr. Kowal estimated.

Most of this was in short-term courses averaging six weeks, which turned out semi-skilled workers. The main courses produced machine operators, aviation mechanics, radio technicians, sheet metal workers, welders and automobile mechanics. Eligible ages ran from 16 to 25 years.

Closings Elsewhere

The NYA developed into the largest single vocational training organization this area has ever seen. Similar closing is taking place all over the country.

Hope that the machine shop and other training equipment of the NYA in small towns and cities would be turned over to these communities without cost was expressed by Mr. Kowal, so that they could then continue a vocational education which they had not previously attempted.

However, a major feature of the NYA war work system which disappears this week with finality is its resident training center. This was a combination of dormitory and training facilities. To such centers youth were brought up for vocational training and placement in war industry. The NYA paid the transportation and the board.

The largest of these in the United States was located at Quoddy Village, near Eastport, Maine, where 530 young men and women were dropped Monday. Other residence training centers in this region were situated at Holyoke, Mass., Hartford and Nepaug Village, Conn., Waterbury, Vt., Dexter, Maine, Concord, N. H., and Utica, Auburn, Newburgh and Barker, N. Y.

Part Already Done

"The hardest part of the job of liquidating the war training operations of the NYA has already been done," commented Mr. Kowal. "Nearly 6,000 young people engaged in training for war jobs have already been dropped from the program in this region.

"We are working with large war concerns, whose support of the NYA program during the past few months should be publicly acknowledged, and hope that they will employ many of these young trainees whose training period has been cut short.

"Arrangements have now been completed by the NYA to return some 2,500 young people located at residence centers to their homes.

"A difficulty being encountered is the disposition of several hundred young men and women transported to Connecticut and Springfield, which are labor shortage areas, who came from Southern States. This group of young men and women, the last of more than 10,000 youth moved by NYA from labor surplus areas, must either be placed at once or returned to their native States since no other agency is in a position to carry on this phase of NYA work.

"I feel particular concern about the future of young women on the program at the time of its elimination by Congress. Because of their inability to complete their training for war jobs many may be forced into deadend, non-essential jobs. Every effort, however, will be made to locate them with other training agencies, both private and public.

All Notified

"Schools and colleges which have participated in NYA student work program have been notified to stop all NYA activities. This will affect about 9,000 other youth in this region. Over 75 per cent of this number are girls, for whom there are no similar programs operating at present. I hope that these girls will not as a result of the loss of NYA assistance discontinue their educational work.

"Although final figures are not yet available, I estimate that over three quarters of a million young people have benefited from the NYA program in this region since 1939, the beginning of the war in Europe.

"Disposition of the physical equipment will be a difficult job. The NYA activities were operated in this region at 120 training units in 60 different towns and cities."

As to the action of Congress Monday authorizing direct transfer of NYA equipment to local and state vocational training schools, Mr. Kowal expressed his complete approval.

"This equipment was purchased for the purpose of assisting young people and with the closing down of the NYA, educational authorities today have assumed another heavy responsibility," he noted.

Ho! For 'A' Vacation Trip

OPA Form No. R-572 — Approved: Bureau Budget No. 86-R330

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Vacation Travel Authorization

.....
(Name of Applicant)

..... is authorized to:
(Complete Address)

Drive Motor Vehicle ..... (Year) ..... (Make)

Bearing License .....
(Number and State)

For One Round Trip Only by the Shortest and Most Direct Route

Between ..... (Starting Point) and ..... (Destination)

Leaving Between ..... (Date) and ..... (Date)

And Returning Between ..... (Date) and ..... (Date)

"I hereby Certify that I have sufficient coupons in my basic ration of gasoline acquired by such coupons to enable me to make the above trip and that my present speedometer reading is .....

.....
(Name of Applicant) (Date)

"This authorization void unless validation stamp affixed here"

"This is not a gasoline ration. It is only an authorization for travel, issued on the basis of representations that such travel is in accordance with Regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration."

Local Board No. .....

County and State .....

.....
(Signature of Issuing Officer)

Copy of OPA Travel Authorization Application Form

This reproduction of the form to be filled out by holders of "A" gasoline rations, in order that they may make a single round trip to a vacation spot or summer home, is published as a guide only. Local Ration Boards require that the original form be filled out in duplicate. Once validated, it will serve as a vacationer's passport to drive unmolested through OPA anti-pleasure-driving lines.

Witness Tells of Fire Doors In Cocoanut Grove Plans

Herman L. Feer, Boston architect, took the stand today as one of several witnesses for the State in the Superior Court trial charging five defendants with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws.

Mr. Feer testified under examination by John J. Walsh, Assistant Attorney General, that on Aug. 20, 1942, he examined the premises of Cocoanut Grove. He described the construction of the place, particularly with reference to where the new Lounge was to be.

The witness told the jury that he had a conversation with Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove and now serving a State prison sentence on a manslaughter conviction in connection with the Grove fire, which took 492 lines last November, about the fire doors and that he had told Mr. Welansky that there would have to be fire doors.

According to further testimony Mr. Feer said that the Grove owner had agreed and went directly to see the Building Department. Mr. Feer then said that after Mr. Welansky called him he went to the Building Department and made certain changes in the plans so that the permit could be issued.

Mr. Feer pointed to a spot on the plan where the fire doors were supposed to be. Three plans were made, all substantially the same. On the plan for the Boston Licensing Board, it was pointed out, some things were left on that did not appear on the other two plans.

Radcliffe Opens Longer Study And Radio Plan

Radcliffe College formally opened its new 12-month academic year yesterday and inaugurated its own dormitory radio system.

Welcoming the first class to enroll under the accelerated wartime program, Mrs. Wallace Notestein, the former Dr. Ada L. Comstock, retiring President, told 450 freshmen that she was "not without hope that this unusual program may mature and strengthen you beyond the point reached at your age by your predecessors.

"Strains and emergencies have their uses," she said. "When intelligently met they may lead to the development of our powers."

Mrs. Mildred P. Sherman, Assistant Dean, launched Radio Radcliffe with a brief address at 7:30 p. m. which was heard in all the dormitories. On five evenings a week hereafter the new radio network will carry musical programs to the dormitories.

Half-hour dance recordings will be announced by a Radcliffe student and a full hour of classic music each night will be co-ordinated with the basic music course offered by Harvard and Radcliffe. Equipment contributed from the Crimson Network in appreciation of the work of Miss Ronnie Phoenix, Director of the new organizaton, has made Radio Radcliffe possible.

In her greeting to the freshmen, Mrs. Notestein emphasized the satisfaction of attainment through hard labor and the need for a well-planned day-to-day program. "Work done with concentration, especially if voluntary and not enforced by necessity," she commented, "is a tremendous satisfaction, if not a pleasure. Work done with half your attention and with constant interruption is a bore, no matter what its intrinsic worth."

Other speakers at the exercises included Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Radcliffe Graduate School; Mrs. Sherman and Joan McGowan, Winsted, Conn., President of the Radcliffe Student Government Association. The Rev. Gardiner M. Day delivered the prayer and benediction.

Held in Bail for Hearing

Pleading not guilty on the charge of violating an order to report for Army induction, Charles Bernard Lally, Jr., of West Roxbury, was held today in $1,000 bail for a hearing July 21 by Commissioner William C. Rogers of the United States District Court.

Former Hartford Mayor Plans Drive on Political Pressure

Continued from Page 1

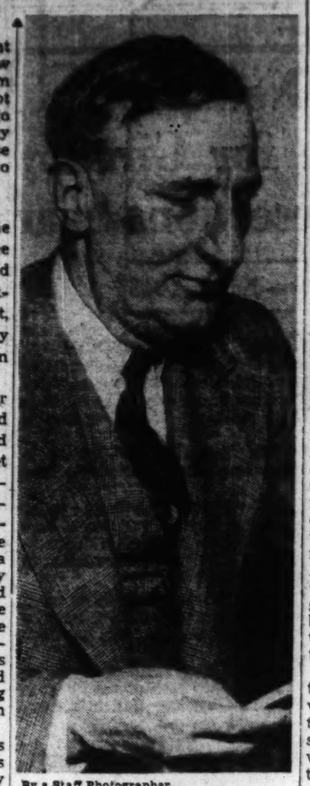
Hartford to preserve the efficient form of government they now have in the existing setup. I am going to do my part. They cannot depend upon any one person to maintain their government. They must be told their danger by those who know, and they must act to protect their own government."

Not Run Again

Mr. Spellacy declared that he would not run again for the office of Mayor in December, and had no immediate intention of supporting any candidate. As a Democrat, himself, he has won the hearty support of powerful Republican newspapers in Hartford.

In nearly a decade, the former mayor has completely reorganized Hartford's city setup. He stopped over-spending of the police budget by $100,000 a year. He has appointed men to the police department who have reflected nationwide credit upon the caliber of the force. Only a year ago he set up a Department of Finance headed by a Budget Director which has halted over-spending and built up the city's surplus fund. This, despite the fact that he inherited a $400,000 deficit when he took over as Mayor. The city has accomplished all these things while contributing $5,000,000 toward flood control in the Connecticut basin.

Those are the accomplishments Mr. Spellacy will talk about in his first radio address, July 14. They are the things he will ask the people of Hartford to preserve by electing the right kind of men to office, and giving them support against the inevitable bid of "pressure politics."



By a Staff Photographer

Thomas J. Spellacy

Who resigned as Mayor of Hartford to inaugurate one-man drive to keep pressure groups out of City Hall.

Holders of 'A' Cards in Boston Pleased With the Vacation Plan

Continued from Page 1

expressed a hope that more concessions might come.

Two major oil companies emphasized today that motorists should be warned that there will be no supplementary gasoline rations, and that the eight "A" coupons which became valid on July 22 must last until November 22.

"I would much prefer to use my 'A' coupons as I wished for really needed things," commented a Wellesley motorist. "That might be like taking my father, who never gets out otherwise, on short trips around here to visit relatives he'd never see very often in any other way. I'd like to be able to take him Saturdays or Sundays, with no strings attached to my making a single vacation trip. That, to us, would be a 'real' vacation trip."

A Dover motorist regarded it as "the best news yet. Now I can take my family to the summer cottage I've rented in previous years. It really gives us a new lease on life."

"I think it's perfectly grand," said a Brookline motorist, "one of the best things that has come to me in a long time—if only there are not too many restrictions to gum things up. I'm going to apply, and hope my vacation trip to the Cape comes true."

Another Brookline motorist saw little to be excited over, since she has only enough gasoline for essential shopping trips around town. She would like to go to her summer place in Jaffrey, N. H., she said, but even that was impossible since it is about 70 miles distant, and even if she could accumulate enough gasoline to get there, she would need more to get to and from town for essential shopping.

Enough for Shopping

"It seems only justice," commented a Waban motorist who hopes to use his gasoline on a definite planned vacation, resulting from frugal hoarding and privation in place of otherwise normal driving for the past two months. About a month ago I used up all my 'A' coupons," he said, "and the tank is still full."

For another Waban motorist the ruling came "too late." He already had taken his vacation, so was not bentfited by the amendment to the order.

"I just have enough to get to the store and back as it is," said a Natick "A"-book holder. Protesting as an "exaggeration" any "pleasure driving on six quarts of gasoline a week," he said he was staying home anyway and tending his Victory Garden.

Although the vacation grant also was extended to "B" and "C" ration book holders, the OPA emphasized that vacation trips must be made on supplies obtained out of the basic "A" ration only. Thus, the motorist must certify—and satisfying his local Board—that he has sufficient gasoline purchased, or available, on "A" coupons to make the complete trip.

Stable World Policy Urged At Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass., July 7—The importance of planned economy to include the smaller as well as the larger powers was emphasized by speakers this morning at the New England Institute of International Relations, held at Andover Newton Theological School. Again warning against selfish nationalism, Dr. Philip Jacob, Associate Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, emphasized the need for a stable, national, controlled policy as a preliminary to wider planning.

Complete self-government for India before Japan is wholly defeated spells disaster to the United Nations, said Dr. H. Duncan Hall, Australian who was formerly an official in the League of Nations, at Geneva, in his address last evening. The people of Australia and other British Dominions, he said, take it for granted that full dominion status will be accorded India at the end of the war but they look with misgiving on the speed at which responsibility has been transferred to the Indians in the Indian Provinces and the central government.

The Dominions feel, he added, that India's army of 2,000,000 volunteers is vitally necessary to the defeat of Japan and nothing should be allowed to happen which would divert it from its devotion to the task of conquering the common enemy.

On the same subject last evening, Dr. Anup Singh, Indian Nationalist leader from the Punjab, predicted that unless India's political aspirations are satisfied Mahatma Gandhi will be repudiated and India and England plunged into "utter chaos and bloodshed." It will mean, he went ont, the replacing of Gandhi with some person more ruthless and violent.

Debate from the floor following the speeches showed some of the audience opposed to military methods of correcting wrongs and in support of Gandhi's theories of non-resistance.

Nearly 80 resident students, mostly women, have registered for the courses. The women consist for the most part of teachers and professors; the men are nearly all ministers.

This evening Dr. Albert Rembao, former Professor of Spanish and Spanish Literature at the University of Guadalajara, Mexico, will be the chief speaker.

Strauss Music On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rosemarie Brancato, soprano, is guest soloist on Great Moments in Music, substituting for Jean Tennyson, who is on vacation. Miss Brancato will be heard with Jan Peerce, tenor; Robert Weede, baritone, and the orchestra and chorus, directed by George Sebastian, singing excerpts from Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Bing Crosby is guest on Soldiers With Wings, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Garry Moore, comedian, a WAVE; a WAC; and a MARINE, are guest contestants on Wally Butterworth's "Take - A - Card," MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Jim Ameche, narrator on Manhattan at Midnight, presents "I'll Drown the World in Color," the dramatized story of Eric Thorlov, who wanted to paint instead of farm, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

John Freedom exposes the Nazis' "new order" in Poland, during tonight's John Freedom dramatization, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning; wind becoming moderate Thursday morning.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning.

Massachusetts: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning, with light rain along the south coast and on Cape Cod tonight; fresh winds along the coast tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued rather cool tonight and Thursday morning with light rain near the coast, ending late tonight; fresh winds along the coast tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Block Island to Cape Ann.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:32 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 3:41 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "The Art of Belgium" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Shirley Robbins, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Harvard to Get Rooseveltiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—What was described as the most important collection of books and other materials concerned with the life of Theodore Roosevelt will be presented to the Harvard College Library by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, it was announced here today. The collection will be shipped to Harvard, from which Mr. Roosevelt was graduated in 1880, in the near future.

Approximately 11,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals by or about Roosevelt or relating to his time are included in the collection, which has been housed at Theodore Roosevelt House, No. 28 East Twentieth Street, here. Among them are 150 of Roosevelt's personal scrapbooks, manuscript collections of Roosevelt and several of his associates and microfilm copies of approximately 50,000 of his letters. The collection includes important anti-Roosevelt material.

It will be available for study by Harvard students and faculty members and other scholars. Harvard will keep the books and periodicals together in the United States History section of the Widener Library stacks. The Association has provided funds for keeping the collection up to date.

Miss Nora E. Cordingley, librarian of the Roosevelt Association, will join the staff of the Harvard College Library and continue the work of arranging and cataloguing the collection.

BUYING POWER

can be yours, after the war, if you save regularly NOW in this Mutual Savings Bank and buy War Savings Bonds out of income.

We're here to serve you.

Send for Bank by Mail Folder

Name .....

Address .....

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK INCORPORATED 1861

1365-1375 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Opposite the Cathedral

Savings Bank Life Insurance

Low cost—liberal dividends—all standard forms. Send for folder.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. KOOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Eyes Front." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Band of the Scots Guards. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ8, 9.68meg., 30.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Assets over $19,000,000.
Over 14,500 Depositors.
Eighty-nine Years a Mutual Savings Bank.

For people who live at a distance or find it inconvenient to call at the bank, accounts can be opened and deposits and withdrawals made by mail. Our purpose is to encourage thrift and provide a safe place for your savings.

Write for Banking by Mail Folder and Full Information to Dept. M.

Interest Begins the 15th Day of Each Month

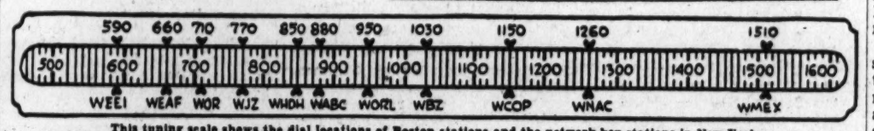
East Cambridge Savings Bank

292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. **FM** W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Lea Brown's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Frankie Master's Orch
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Reds baseball game	Dinah Shore, songs
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Xavier Cugat's Orch
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Reds baseball game	Harry James's Orch
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr	Young Widder Brown: sk	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Woody Herman's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Reds baseball game	Red Nichol's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Braves-Reds game	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today at Duncans	Newscast	Diana Gayle, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Diarists"	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Norman Clotier's Strings	"California Melodies";	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Milton Berle, guest	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Copland's Music for the Theater
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	
9:30	Jack Carson Va-	Charlie Barnet's Orch	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	
9:45	riety Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; sports	dramatic sketch: orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Strauss' "The Bat"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch	Voice of the Army
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"	Music of the Masters	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Duke Ellington's Orch
10:45	News: World War II	Music of the Masters	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orch
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Louis Jordan's Orch	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch
11:15	Jose Iturbi	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Eddy Howard's Orch	Larry Clinton's Orch
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	"The Jesters"	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	"Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Landt Trio: songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band: News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; or.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs: Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Fashion Talk; News	Counsell for Democracy
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	Dick Todd, songs	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World": sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	"The Guiding Light": sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	Hymn Recital	Concert Mixtures	News; Service; Boston
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Braves - Fort Devens
3:15	News Service	Voice of the Army	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Recreation Center base-
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Pittsburgh Pirates-	ball game
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	'Right to Happiness"	Brooklyn Dodgers base-	Boston Braves - Fort
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	ball game	Devens Recreation
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Telegraphic reports:	Center baseball game
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Pittsburgh Pirates-	Braves-Fort Devens Rec-
4:45	B. Elliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound": sk.	'Young Widder Brown"	Brooklyn Dodgers base-	reation Center game
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	ball game	Dick Haynes' Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter, Boy Det.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondents	Newscast	'Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: Music	Music for Moderns: Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	News; Tax talk
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Joe Lubin; Jos Di Rita	Fred Lane, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Blind Date," with Ar-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	'Lum 'n' Abner"	lene Francis; orchestra	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Music in Air"; Armed	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley: News	"Must Western Suprem-	Forces Entertainment	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	ser Be Restored in East	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Frank Singiser	Classical Album: Grieg's
9:15	teur program	Asia After the War?"	& Co.; F. P. Adams, g'st	News Service	"Holberg" Suite
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Jean Davis; Jack Haley;	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Classical Album: Grieg's
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Dance Orchestra; Sports	or.; Dennis Day, guest	Trendler's Orch.; songs	"Holberg" Suite
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orch	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Ravburn & Vinson	Music of the Masters	"Helle"; musical variety	Paul Schubert, news	Freddie Slack's Orch
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	Cong. Fred A. Hartley	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Louis Jordan's Orch	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; music	Harry Green's Orch	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Network Program	Fishermen's Program	"Music at War"; Josef	So, American Serenade:	Day's End; music
11:45	Network Program	Newscast	Stopak, cond.; songs	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
(Beginning July 22)
New Hampshire
Keene—Thursdays, 7:45 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:15 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
5:45 p. m.—"Noratime."
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallichio, r Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.5mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Lee Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Frank Singiser, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.

Weymouth Bus Crash Under Investigation

Investigation of the cause of the bus crash at Weymouth yesterday which killed two persons was being made today. Those killed were identified as Samuel Ruo, of Boston, the driver, and Mrs. Mary M. Pottle, of Weymouth, a passenger.

Passengers, many

Slight Easing In Living Cost For July Seen

The cost of living in Massachusetts, which declined in June for the first time in 27 months, appears likely to dip a little lower in July, State officials said today. The decrease in June over May is reported at 1.13 per cent by the Division on the Necessaries of Life at the State House. This is the first drop since March of 1941.

The halt of the upward trend of prices is credited by the Division to the price roll-back program of the Federal Government operated by subsidies.

Chief decline in Massachusetts last month came in meats, which recorded a decrease of 4.7 per cent. For foods except meat, the lower prices for butter, potatoes and canned vegetables brought price recession of 2.3 per cent. The total decrease in the combined food index ran about 3.1 per cent over May.

Prices of clothing, shelter, fuel and light, and of sundries remained stationary in June as compared with May.

An 'If' in Outlook

If everything else besides food holds stable as at present, then the general cost of living may show a further slight decline during July, it was forecast today at the Division on the Necessaries of Life for several reasons.

The effect of the subsidy program on meats is not completely evidenced in the June figures, but will be in July. The meat decrease became effective on June 21. The State makes up its "cost of living index" from prices in 14 cities. In a number of the cities the survey was completed before the meat roll-back of June 21 became operative.

The meat decline of June will therefore show up for the first time in these cities in the July surveys.

In addition the new pork prices effective July 5 should contribute to a small price decline in all the 14 cities, providing other prices remain stationary.

Also the greater supply of potatoes has furthered a decline in their retail prices and this would tend to help a bit in lessening the cost of living figure.

Food Is a Climber

This in general appears to be the trend, officials said. Other items than foods seem pretty well stabilized, but food keeps constantly changing.

Though food has gone up more than anything,else during the past year, its rise exceeds that of fuel and light, principally of course fuel, only by a small percentage. Fuel and light rose a little more than 11 per cent in June as compared with June a year ago, while food climbed nearly 12.5 per cent.

The "Little Steel formula" of a 15 per cent rise in the cost of living as being justifiable for wage increases but no more lest inflation be stimulated has been outrun by the rise in Massachusetts, the figures of the Division on the Necessaries of Life indicate.

The "Little Steel formula" took Jan. 1, 1941, as its starting point. Since that date to last June the rise in the cost of living in Massachusetts has amounted to 20.5 per cent, according to the data of the State Division.

The 15 per cent rise was valid at the time of its adoption, which was originally based on the rise in the cost of living between Jan. 1 of 1941 and May of 1942. Since May of last year prices have kept on mounting until the Government undertook to turn them back through food subsidies.

'Horse Laugh' for Gas Rationing

Associated Press

Student Travels to College in Horse and Buggy

Warren M. Jacqber of Larchmont, N. Y., is shown here as he arrived to register as a freshman at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. Driving his horse Roughy, and with his dog Impie as a fellow passenger in the buggy, the youth crossed the Green Mountains from Hanover, N. H., where he had been at preparatory school. He slept overnight during the two-day trip in the haymow of barn where he stabled his horse.

Questions on 'Gas' Vacations Are Answered by the OPA Office

Queries with regard to vacation motoring already handled by the Boston District Office of Price Administration, caused that office to issue today a list of questions and answers on details of the new amendment to the OPA gasoline rationing regulations, as follows:

Q. May I get additional gasoline to make my vacation trip?

A. No. Under this amendment, only basic "A" rations can be used for this purpose.

Q. I was planning to start my vacation this week. Why must I wait until the 15th?

A. According to the regulations, all applications must be treated alike, and unfortunately the amendment does not become effective until July 15.

Q. May I have special permission with some form of a letter to use before the 15th?

A. Sorry, but an official authorized permit is the only one we can give out.

Q. I plan to take my vacation by bus. Now that these vacation rules have been relaxed, may I go by automobile?

A. Sorry, but if alternative means of transportation are available, those must be used, regardless of this new amendment.

Q. When will the local Boards be ready to accept my application?

A. We hope that all the local Boards in Eastern Massachusetts will be ready to accept applications by Friday afternoon, even though they will not become effective until July 15.

Q. May I mail my application to my local Board?

A. Yes, if your local Board is equipped to handle it in this manner. We might suggest that you call them first.

Q. I live in a suburban town but work in Boston. May I file my application at the in-town rationing board?

A. Sorry, but you must receive your vacation travel authorization from your local Board, which keeps the complete record of your gasoline rations.

Q. I have a tank full of gasoline and want to leave on my vacation tomorrow. What's the penalty if I go without authorization?

A. Violation of any of the ration regulations can result in revocation of ration for periods of from 10 days to the duration, depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

Seamen to 'Plant' 1,500 Lobsters In A 'Victory Garden'

Crew members of the Boston-Provincetown steamer Steel Pier planned to engage in a little marine "Victory Gardening" today, en route to the tip of Cape Cod.

Acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, the crew members under instruction of Ralph H. Osborn, director of the division of Marine Fisheries, are to "plant" about 30 baskets of undersized lobsters off Wood End.

The lobsters, numbering 1,500, were recently seized by State wardens from shipments arriving in Massachusetts fishing ports. Fisheries wardens annually seize 40,000 crustaceans under the legal size and distribute them in selected breeding areas off the Massachusetts coast.

Maine 'Gas' Appeal Under Advisement

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 7 (AP)—No defense testimony was offered today at a brief public hearing before Office of Price Administration officials in the appeal case of Wesley L. Whelpley of Cape Elizabeth, former Chairman of a Portland Rationing Board, whose gasoline rations were suspended six months after he had been convicted of violating the pleasure-driving ban.

Present at the hearing with Mr. Whelpley was his lawyer, Nathan Thompson of Portland.

Judge Arthur L. Brown of Boston, chief OPA hearing commissioner for New England, said he would take the case under advisement after Mr. Whelpley's lawyer and Scott Brown, the Maine OPA's chief attorney, had submitted written arguments later.

Mr. Whelpley was found guilty of violating the ban by driving his automobile to the Portland Country Club June 5.

$190,000 'Grove' Assets Collected

About $190,000 of the assets of the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., have been collected at a cost of approximately $20,000, a group of creditors was told today by Lee M. Friedman, before Arthur Black, Federal Referee in Bankruptcy, in the Federal Building.

Mr. Friedman, who has been serving as receiver, was today appointed by Mr. Black trustee in bankruptcy for the New Cocoanut Grove. He told the creditors that the sale of liquor had produced $171,000 and about $20,000 more was realized from fire insurance policies. Claims of the Federal Government and the State of Massachusetts for taxes against the corporation amount to $100,000, he said, and pointed out that there are about $50,000 in debts to merchandise creditors, and possibly 800 persons may have claims for injury and fatalities as a result of the fire Nov. 28, 1942. There were nearly 500 fatalities.

Both Mr. Friedman and Mr. Black said they would endeavor to work out a fair and equable distribution of funds among all claimants at a minimum of expense and litigation.

Needham Man Gets Accident Board Post

Frank E. Godfrey of Needham, Secretary of the House Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, has been named Director of the Division of Self Insurance in the State Industrial Accident Board.

The position, which carries a salary ranging from $3,900 to $4,800, was established by the Legislature which enacted a law requiring all Massachusetts employers of six or more persons to purchase workmen's compensation insurance. Appointment was made by the unanimous vote of the Industrial Accident Board.

Air Line Plans Direct Link To Los Angeles

Under a proposed 50 per cent expansion program, submitted yesterday to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval, American Airlines, Inc., would add 10 states and 35 cities to its present schedules which now include 22 states and 52 cities.

If approved by the CAA, Boston would become the eastern terminus of main line transcontinental flights of American Airlines. Los Angeles would be directly connected with Boston under the proposed plan, thus eliminating changing planes in New York.

In announcing the proposed expansion program, A. N. Kemp, President of Airlines, said that his company was prepared to inaugurate the new service whenever the release of equipment made it possible. He did not believe, however, that many steps would be taken until after the war.

Asking for the authority to expand its services, American Airlines sought to combine three routes into a consolidated transcontinental Boston-to-Los Angeles run which would include the cities of Lubbock and Wichita Falls, Texas; Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Smith, Ark.

Permission also was sought by the company to place on existing routes several cities, including Joplin, Mo., on the Chicago and Dallas-Fort Worth run; Binghamton and Elmira, N. Y., on the Buffalo-New York route; Wilmington, Del., and Richmond, Va., on the transcontinental route between Boston, New York, and Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh on a route to provide direct service between Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and the West.

Maine Farmer Gets U. S. Direct Service

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, July 7

The United States Employment Service Bureau saw to it personally today that farmer Carl Rohrieng of Gorham, who had pleaded for assistance, had haying help.

Three Bureau employees, including Miss Katherine Brown, Secretary to Fred A. Herron, Manager, got the day off to aid the farmer. With Miss Brown, who drove the horse rake, went Jack Townsend, an interviewer, and Robert Ayers.

"We try to satisfy the public one way or another," said Mr. Herron.

July Jaunters

Registration for the second week's activities of the July Jaunters, which include a discussion of birds and airplanes, will be at 9:30 a. m., Tuesday, at the Children's Museum Annex, Jamaica Plain. The club, which is open to children in the fourth or higher grades, like all museum activities, is free to all.

War Is Driving Out 'Evils' In Fish Industry

Likened to the old adage that it is an "ill wind that blows no man to good," the war has proved of considerable help to the Boston wholesale fish trade!

Trade "evils" that grew up within the industry over a period of years, when competition sharpened the appetite for business of producers and sellers alike, are now being abolished with hardly an apology to explain the sudden change.

First of a series of epoch-marking developments was the requisitioning of many trawlers and draggers from the New England fishing fleet by the Government for the war effort. This loss of production capacity cut the receipts of fresh fish nearly in half, and caused prices to increase materially.

Then came the meat scarcity and rationing, further stimulating demand for sea food. Orders for large quantities of fish for the Army added to the price uplift. The result is that the supply of fresh fish now is not large enough to fill all the orders received.

Under these conditions the wholesale dealers are no longer tolerating trade conditions with which they have put up for generations, according to well posted officials at the Boston Fish Pier.

One practice, for instance, was the loss occasioned by frequent telegrams from receivers of fish, claiming that the fish was delayed in transit, arrived in poor condition, and asking advice as to disposition. With no representative near that locality the Boston dealer involved had no alternative but to wire the receiver to salvage as much as possible and adjustments would be made later.

Another trade evil was that boxes and barrels would be reported broken and the shipment of fish several pounds short. Receivers would deduct from their bill accordingly.

But with present scarcity of fish the wholesalers are finding themselves in the best position they have experienced in the memory of the older members of the industry. If a retailer today cuts his bill from the wholesaler, he is apt to have trouble in getting a fish house to supply him in the future. Receivers who once asked the shipper to file spoilage claims with the railroads or trucking companies, now file such claims themselves.

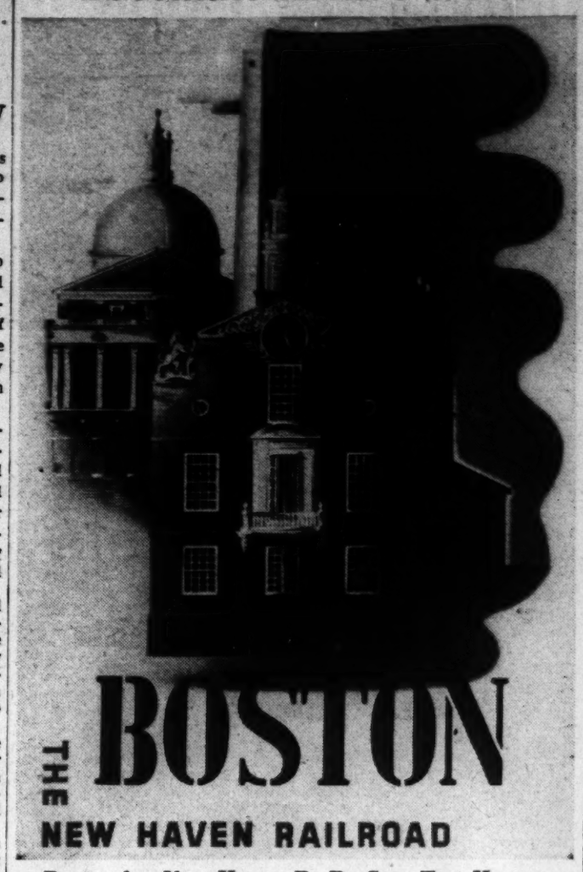
Revere and Lynn Bus Service Urged

Headed by Mayor Raymond E. Carey, of Revere, and former Mayor Andrew J. Cassassa, a group of Revere-Winthrop residents appeared at a hearing this morning before the Public Utilities Commission on the petition of the Service Bus Lines to operate a bus line between Point of Pines, Revere, and Central Square, Lynn.

At present passengers are compelled to change at Point of Pines and those appearing at the hearing this morning complained they had to wait in inclement weather for Eastern Massachusetts busses to take them to Lynn.

The petition of the Service Bus Lines was opposed by the officials of the Eastern Massachusetts bus line and Lynn city officials who pointed out that to grant the petition would duplicate service between Point of Pines and Lynn and would probably result in the Office of Defense Transportation ordering one line suspended.

Brookline Artist's Work



Poster for New Haven R. R. Gets Top Honors

This striking poster design won highest honors in its class at the 22d annual exhibition of advertising art, sponsored by the Art Directors Club of New York. One of four local artists, Ben Nason of Brookline, was presented the Award for Distinctive Merit for his excellent work. This poster in full color was one of a series of seven executed for Sam Boyer, the New Haven Railroad's Manager of Public Relations. Wilber B. Downes of the Wendell P. Colton Company received a citation as Art Director of the project.

Roll Calls Record the Stand Of N. E. Men on Vital Measures

New England Vote in Congress

Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on important roll calls in Congress during the period from June 29 through July 3 were as follows:

Senate

On an amendment to the Labor-Federal Security bill to continue the National Youth Administration as a "war essential" organization (adopted 41 to 37):

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; White of Maine; Green of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Pairs

For: Brewster of Maine; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.; Tobey of N. H.

On a motion that the Senate insist on its amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill to continue wheat and crop insurance (adopted 49 to 10):

Yeas

Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine; Green of Vt.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.; Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Austin of Vt.

On a motion that the Senate agree to a conference report on the deficiency bill into which the House had written a ban against use of any of the funds to pay salaries of two employees of the Federal Communications Commission and one official of the Virgin Islands charged with belonging to subversive organizations (Rejected 31 to 43).

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; White of Maine.

Nays

Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.; Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Austin of Vt.

On adoption of a conference report on a bill continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation, and forbidding food subsidies (adopted 62 to 13):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Not Voting

White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

On a motion to raise from $3,561,499 to $5,500,000 the appropriation for the domestic operations of the OWI (Rejected 34 to 40):

Yeas

Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Green of R. I.

Nays

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Aiken of Vt.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

On a motion that the Senate recede from its amendment Labor-Federal Security bill by which Presidential appointments to policy-making positions paying $4,500 or over shall be subject to Senatorial confirmation (Rejected 19 to 38):

Yeas

White of Maine; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Lodge of Mass.; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.

House

On a motion that the House recede from its amendment to the deficiency bill to ban use of any of the funds to pay salaries of two employees of the Federal Communications Commission and one official of the Virgin Islands charged with belonging to subversive organizations (Rejected 71 to 301):

Yeas

Herter of Massachusetts; Hale and Smith of Maine; Stearns of New Hampshire; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Nays

Bates, Clason, Curley, Gifford, Goodwin Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows of Maine; Merrow of New Hampshire.

Pairs

Against; Treadway.

Not Voting

Luce of Connecticut; Plumley of Vermont.

On a motion for House acceptance of the Senate amendment to continue the National Youth Administration (Rejected 176 to 197):

Yeas

Curley, Lane, McCormack, and Rogers of Mass.; Luce of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.

Nays

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Philbin, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Conn.; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.

Pairs

Against: Gifford and Treadway of Mass.; Plumley of Vt.

On passage over. Presidential veto of the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, with its ban against subsidies to roll back food prices (Rejected 228 to 154, less than a two-thirds majority vote):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Philbin, Rogers and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.

Nays

Curley, Lane and McCormack of Mass.; Miller of Conn.; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.

Pairs

For: Gifford and Treadway of Mass.; Plumley of Vt.

OPA Adds 116 Food Items to Boston 'Ceilings'

Extending its "market basket" price ceilings, the Boston District Office of Price Administration yesterday added 116 new commodities to the previously published price list of 1,090 items, now effective in 43 Greater Boston cities and towns.

The area includes Boston proper, Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Concord, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Natick, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Revere, Sherborn, Somerville, Stoneham, Sudbury, Wakefield, Watertown, Waltham, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

As previously, prices have been set for four classes of stores: OPA-1, Independent retail stores with gross sales of less than $50,000 a year; OPA-2, Independent retail stores with gross sales of from $50,000 to $250,000 a year; OPA-3, Chain retail stores with gross sales of less than $250,000 a year; OPA-4, Chain or independent retail stores with gross sales of more than $250,000 a year.

	OPA 1	OPA 2	OPA 3	OPA 4
BEANS, GREEN CUT				
No. 2 can				
Grade A or Fancy				
Red Label	.20	.20	.17	.17
Red Label, Garden	.22	.21	.19	.18
Red Label, Cranb'ry	.15	.14	.13	.13
BEANS, FRENCH STYLE				
Grade A or Fancy				
Blue Brand	.15	.15	.13	.13
BEANS, WHOLE				
No. 2 can				
Grade A or Fancy				
Ecco	..	..	.18	.18
Fame	.23	.23	..	..
Green Label	.22	.22	.19	.18
CITRUS FRUITS & JUICES				
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE				
No. 2 can				
Fame	.19	.19	..	..
Matchless, unsweetened	.17	.17	..	.16
Premier, natural	.16	.16	.14	.15
Red Label	.17	.17	.14	.14
No. 3 can, 46 oz.				
Fame	.38	.38	..	..
Matchless, unsweet	.39	.39	..	.37
Matchless, sweetened	.40	.40	..	.38
Premier, natural	.37	.37	..	.36
ORANGE JUICE				
No. 5 can, 46 oz.				
Matchless	.49	.49	..	.47
COFFEE				
1 lb.				
Matchless	.31	.31	..	.30
Premier	.31	.31	..	.30

CORN, GOLDEN BANTAM CREAM STYLE				
No. 2 can				
Grade A or Fancy				
Fame	.14	.14	..	..
Matchless	.17	.17	..	.16
Monarch	.18	.17	..	..
Red Label	.15	.15	.13	.13
CORN, HEARTS				
Grade A or Fancy				
Red Label	.12	.12	.10	.10
CORN NUGGETS				
12 oz.				
Grade A or Fancy				
Red Label	.15	.14	.13	.12
CORN, WHOLE KERNEL				
No. 2 can				
Grade A or Fancy				
Fame	.18	.17	..	..
Monarch	.18	.17	..	..
Red Label	.16	.16	.14	.13
12 oz. vac. pkg.				
Ecco	..	..	.13	.12
FISH, PROCESSED				
LOBSTER				
Red Label (3 oz.)	.45	.45	.36	.36
Red Label (6 oz.)	.70	.70	.56	.56
SALMON				
Matchless, sockeye (No. 1, 16 oz.)	.27	.27	..	.26
(No. ½)	.38	.38	..	.36
HONEY				
Epicure, Orange Blossom, 17 oz. jar	.46	.46	.38	.38
Matchless, 1 lb.	.34	.34	..	.34
MACARONI (1 lb.)				
Matchless	.14	.14	..	.14
Overland	.11	.11	.10	.09
Premier (12 oz.)	.15	.15	..	.14
Overland (8 oz.)	.11	.11	.09	.09
Premier, Elbow or Straight (8 oz.)	.09	.09	..	.09
Matchless (6 oz.)	.09	.09	..	.07
Overland	.10	.10	.08	.08
NOODLES (1 lb.)				
Matchless (8 oz.)	.25	.25	..	.23
Premier, wide, fine or medium	.13	.13	..	.13
SPAGHETTI (1 lb.)				
Matchless	.14	.14	..	.14
Premier (8 oz.)	.15	.15	..	.14
Matchless	.09	.09	..	.09
Premier	.09	.09	..	.09
PEACHES, SLICED CLINGSTONE				
No. 1 can, 11-17 oz.				
Fearless	.27	.27	..	..
Matchless	.30	.30	..	..
No. 2 can, 19-21 oz.				
Blue Brand	.22	.21	.19	.18
Red Label	.24	.24	.21	.21
No. 2½ can, 26-30 oz.				
Blue Brand	.28	.28	.25	.24
Ecco	..	..	.25	.25
Fame	.24	.24	..	..
Matchless	.30	.30	..	.29
Red Label	.32	.32	.27	.27
PEACHES, HALVES CLINGSTONE				
No. 1 can, 11-17 oz.				
Fearless	.27	.27	..	.26
Matchless, choice	.30	.30	..	.29
Matchless, Fancy	.34	.33	..	.33
No. 2 can, 19-21 oz.				
Blue Brand	.23	.22	.19	.19
Red Label	.24	.24	.21	.21
No. 2½ can, 26-30 oz.				
Blue Brand	.30	.30	.24	.24
Ecco	..	..	.25	.25
M'tchless, extra fcy	.34	.33	..	.32
Red Label	.32	.32	.27	.27
Royal Purple	.29	.28	.25	.24
PEACHES, SLICED FREESTONE				
No. 1 can				
Matchless	.36	.35	..	.34
No. 2½ can				
Blue Brand	.30	.30	.31	.31

PEACHES, HALVES FREESTONE				
No. 1 can				
Fearless, Elberta	.35	.34	..	.33
No. 2½ can				
Monarch	.38	.38	..	..
PEARS				
Grade A or Fancy				
No. 2 can, 20 oz.				
Blue Brand	.26	.26	.22	.22
Matchless	.29	.28	..	.27
Red Label	.29	.28	.24	.24
No. 2½ can				
Blue Brand	.38	.38	.33	.32
Fame	.37	.36	..	..
Matchless	.38	.38	..	.36
Red Label	.38	.38	.33	.32
Red Label, orchard ripe	.35	.35	.30	.29
Grade B or Choice				
No. 2 can				
Ecco	..	..	.21	.21
PEAS				
Grade A or Fancy				
No. 2 can				
Fame, tiny, No. 2 sieve	.22	.22	..	..
Fame, No. 4 sieve	.20	.20	..	..
Matchless, sweet	.18	.18	.15	.15
Matchless, colored	.23	.23	..	.22
Monarch, No. 2 sieve	.20	.20	..	..
Red Label, junior	.21	.20	.18	.17
Red Label, jumbo	.21	.21	.18	.18
No. 1 can, 16 oz.				
Blue Brand	.14	.13	.12	.11
No. 303, 16 oz.				
Ecco, Great Big	..	..	.13	.13
Matchless, No. 4 sieve Glass	.16	.16	..	.15
Ecco, run of the pod			.16	.16
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
No. 2 can				
Green Label	.18	.17	.15	.15
PINEAPPLE, SLICED				
No. 2 can, 20 oz.				
Dauntless (broken slices)	.23	.23	..	.22
Matchless	.26	.25	..	.24
Red Label	.25	.24	.21	.21
No. 2½ can, 28-30 oz.				
Fearless, broken slices	.30	.29	..	.28
Red Label	.31½	.30	.26	.26
PINEAPPLE, CRUSHED				
No. 2½ can, 29-30 oz.				
Red Label	.31	.30	.26	.26
PINEAPPLE, NUGGETS				
No. 2½ can, 29-30 oz.				
Matchless	.32	.31	..	.30
TOMATOES, WHOLE				
Grade A or Fancy				
No. 2½ can, 28 oz.				
Blue Brand	.20	.20	.17	.17
Ecco	..	..	.19	.18
Fame	.22	.22	..	..
Matchless	.21	.21	..	.20
Red Label	.21	.21	.18	.18
No. 2 can, 19 oz.				
Blue Brand	.17	.17	.14	.14
Fame	.16	.16	..	..
Red Label	.17	.17	.15	.15
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard				
No. 2½ can, 28 oz.				
Sun Glory	..	..	.16	.16
No. 2 can, 19 oz.				
Sun Glory	..	..	.13	.13
TOMATO JUICE				
46 oz. can				
Fame	.28	.27	..	..
Monarch	.26	.26	..	..
24 oz.				
Ecco	..	..	.11	.11
Red Label, Tall	.13	.12	.11	.11
No. 2 15-20 oz.				
Fame	.11	.11	..	..
Red Label	.10	.10	.09	.09
No. 1, 14 oz.				
Red Label (yellow)	.11	.11	.10	.09
24 oz. Glass				
Epicure	.20	.20	.17	.17

Strike Halts The Bulletin At Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7—The Providence Bulletin, largest daily newspaper in Rhode Island, suspended publication this afternoon because of a strike of the typographical union. This is the first break in continuous printing of the company, which also issues the morning and Sunday Journal, in 114 years.

While the management indicated that it would also close down the Journal if the walkout continued, possibility was seen of the strike ending tonight in time to let printing of tomorrow morning's Journal proceed.

A meeting of the union was set for this evening at which the men may vote to return to work as urged by the National War Labor Board. In this case the dispute may be referred to the Board for handling.

Louis R. Becker of Boston, one of the best trouble shooters of the Regional War Labor Board, has been striving with union officials here today to find a means of adjustment.

The picket line placed at the plant this morning included members of the Journal printing staff as well as of the Bulletin. Between them the two papers employ a total of 146 typograpical union members, the larger share being with the Bulletin.

Circulation of the Bulletin runs around 130,000 and of the Journal 50,000, making them two of the leading papers of New England. They are the only dailies published in Providence, the State capial.

When the first deadline of the Bulletin passed at 1:30 this afternoon with no paper, there was no sign in its office that the final edition, going to press at 4 p. m., would be printed.

Alfred Whittle, international representative of the union, has contended that the company broke its contract with the union by paying over-the-scale wages to certain compositors.

The Journal company claimed it had paid over-the-scale wages to some employees in accord with a policy of 40 years' standing.

Yesterday, the War Labor Board, in telegrams to local and international presidents of the union, an independent organization, sought to prevent a walkout.

"Any interruption of work at this plant," said the WLB message, "would seriously interfere with the dissemination of news and the continued operation of an essential enterprise, and would be in violation of labor's pledge and the national policy of the Government that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war."

Five Shoe Styles Freed of Rations

Effective today, shoe ration coupons will not be needed for golden and silver evening slippers, baseball, track, and football shoes, and men's and women's knee riding boots, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday.

Manufacture of the fancy evening slippers and riding boots has been banned, and the restrictions were removed in order to dispose of stocks now on hand. The athletic shoes, the order stated, are not suitable for other purposes.

Mrs. Bok Marries Zimbalist in Maine

ROCKPORT, Maine, July 7 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, daughter of the Philadelphia publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis and widow of Edward W. Bok, Pulitzer prize winner, yesterday became the wife of Efrem Zimbalist, Russian-born violinist and composer, at Lyndonwood, the Curtis summer home here.

Only the immediate families attended the ceremony, which was performed this afternoon by Rev. F. E. Smith, Rockport clergyman.

The marriage of Mrs. Bok, art patroness and founder of Philadelphia's Curtis Institute of Music, of which Mr. Zimbalist has been director since 1941, came as a surprise even to friends at the summer colony here.

Mr. Zimbalist was formerly married to Alma Gluck, late concert and operatic singer. He has been connected for several years with the Curtis Institute of Music, which Mrs. Bok established and endowed in 1924. Before becoming its director, he headed the violin department here.

By her marriage to her former husband, Ladies Home Journal editor whose autobiographical "The Americanization of Edward Bok" brought him the Pulitzer award, Mrs. Bok had two children, Cary William, Vice-President of the barge-building Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Company in nearby Camden, and William Curtis.

Mr. Zimbalist has a daughter, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and a son, Efrem.

Mrs. Bok has for many years spent her summers at Lyndonwood, which was established by her father, and her residence here has given rise to a vacation colony of noted musical figures in Rockport and Camden.

Mrs. Bok resides in Philadelphia and Mr. Zimbalist maintains a home there and one in New Hartford, Conn.

SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK!
STEER SIRLOIN
STEAK DINNER
95¢ With delicious Onion Rings, Two Vegetables, Roll and Butter.
SERVED 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
EICHEL'S
RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 15
Deposits received by mail

Jewelers for 104 Years
fine quality
DIAMOND RINGS

Worn proudly . . . for the quality of their diamonds . . . and the enduring good taste of the mountings.
Diamond Rings, $50 to $1000
E. B. HORN CO.
Established 1839
429 Washington Street, Boston
Near Winter
OPEN MONDAY 1 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

Polka Dots

are smart for summer. One and two-piece dresses in rayon crepe or shantung or dimiti.
$10.90 to $19.50
Choose early—selection limited
$14.90
Radlo's
We Charge for Alterations
CLARENDON ST. Newbury St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Bing Crosby Film Coming—Needlework at Museum

'Dixie' for Metropolitan; 'Stage Door Canteen' Stays

Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour are starred in "Dixie," the new Technicolor musical coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The film tells the story of Dan Emmett, a song-and-dance man from Ohio who wrote the song from which the film takes its name. It also relates the adventures of the Virginia Minstrels, a quartet that gradually grew until it became a troupe of 40 men.

Mr. Crosby sings a dozen songs including "Dixie," "Old Dan Tucker," and "Turkey in the Straw," all by Emmett; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "The Last Rose of Summer," and seven new numbers by Johnny Burke and James van Heusen. The latter are "Sunday, Monday, or Always," "Laughing Tony," "She's From Missouri," "A Horse That Knows the Way Back Home," "If You Please," "Kind of Peculiar Brown," and "Buffalo Gals."

Billy de Wolfe, Marjorie Reynolds, Raymond Walburn, and Eddie Foy, Jr., are among the principal entertainers. Edward Sutherland directed.

The other feature will be "Aerial Gunner," a war melodrama directed by William Pine, with Chester Morris and Richard Arlen heading the cast.

State and Orpheum

As was generally expected, a second week has been scheduled at the State and Orpheum for Sol Lesser's two-hour show, "Stage Door Canteen," in which some 48 stars and six name bands are to be seen. The film, it is said, has been setting a record for summer business. Continuing on the same program will be an OWI short, "War Town." The program is completed by newsreels.

'Action in Atlantic'

On Thursday, "Action in the North Atlantic" will move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The film, which is a melodrama about the merchant marine, has Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, and Julie Bishop in the principal roles. The other feature on the program at the twin theaters will be "It's a Great Life," another in the Blondie and Dagwood series, with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Hugh Herbert featured.

Calloway on Stage

At the RKO Boston starting Thursday, Cab Calloway and his orchestra will head the stage show. The feature film will be "Tonight We Raid Calais," with Annabella and John Sutton as the principal players.

Laughton at Uptown

Starting Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be "This Land Is Mine," with Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders, and Walter Slezak in prominent roles. The other feature will be "Ladies' Day," a comedy, with Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez, Patsy Kelly, and Max Baer.

At the Exeter

For today only the films at the Exeter are "The Philadelphia Story," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn, and "Charley's Aunt," with Jack Benny and Kay Francis.

Tonight at the Pops

"Oxford Street," March, from "London Again" ..... Eric Coates
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Chant Russe from Russian Concerto ..... Lalo
Doublebass: Georges Moleux
Waltz of the Flowers, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto No. 3 for Piano and Orchestra ..... Alexander Miller
(First performance)
The composer as soloist
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin
Old Timers' Night at the Pops
Arranged by Lake
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conducter: Arthur Fiedler

Textiles at Fine Arts Museum

In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, selections of textiles are displayed through the summer. Weaving and embroidery of different countries show an accomplishment in decorative art, the charms of which seem to attract interest the world over. Some of the fine specimens of English embroidery from the collection of Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago are shown, although the large spring display of her textiles has terminated.

There is range in the art of needlework. Some of it is a professional achievement made according to high and established standards. English needlework reveals the schooled hand, and the exquisite pieces exhibited possess the refinements and graces of an urbane product. A doublet of the era of Queen Elizabeth is elaborately overlaid with stitchery and sequins of gold and silver. Pieces are quilted and embroidered with minute stitches, among them caps, purses, sleeves, and flounces.

While the English made a profession of embroidery and this art was fostered by courtly sponsors, needelwork has carried on over the centuries in provinces and outlying centers away from the sources of learning. Needlework has been a provincial art, a native craft taught by mother and aunt, and carried on traditionally from generation to generation.

Several embroidered pieces from the Greek islands show how the village folk plied the needle, preparing bedcoverings, cushion tops, dress flounces for the bridal trousseau. The stitchcraft is delightful in its delineation of birds and fantastic subjects. The designers often incorporated ships in their designs, birds, and marine life. The colors are gay and vividness and spontaneity marks these provincial pieces.

As we look further, we find that even among the Greek islanders there are differences of taste and temperament. Some designs are conventional and their beauty lies in orderliness and repetition.

The American Colonial woman loved beauty. She made for her household a variety of embroideries. Of course, there was the sampler, which launched her as a needlewoman. Many such practice pieces are shown at the Museum. There are lengths of crewel embroidery in which the colored yarns are arranged in joyous, rhythmical patterns. There are embroidered pictures. Apparently making a picture with a needle and thread was more proper than plying a brush in the Colonial era.

The pictures express the dreams of their makers. They are romantic, and of course, elementary as the art of picture making goes. Needlepoint stitches illustrated scenes of hunting and fishing, apparently forerunners of the sport picture provided a century later by Currier and Ives. The needlewoman was not troubled too much by considerations of perspective. Trees, animals, fish, strawberries, all command the eye with equal intensity. But in provincial pictures, the very discrepancies prove an enhancement.

Other textiles are exhibited, among them, fine specimens of ancient Coptic and Pre Columbian Peruvian weaves and embroideries.

D. A.

Victory Concerts Record

One hundred and fifty-five compositions, by 89 composers, were performed at the 21 Victory Concerts for service men and women given on alternate Sundays last season by the Victory Concerts Committee, affiliate of the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

There was a total attendance of 10,875 persons, of whom 6,538 were service men and women and their escorts. The Museum of fine Arts gave the use of the Tapestry Gallery for the concerts, and provided printed programs.

Thirty-three artists appeared as soloists, and there were 14 ensembles, varying in size from a duet to an orchestra of 35 and to choral groups of 90. There were also 12 accompanists who did not appear as soloists. Altogether, the performers numbered 340, all of whom gave their services.

Chopin led the composers in number of works performed, with 10 items. Brahms was second with nine, and Beethoven and Rachmaninoff were tied with six.

The Victory Concerts will be offered again next season, beginning Sept. 19.

© Paramount

Fortunio Bonanova, Bing Crosby, and Billy DeWolfe
Scene from "Dixie," new Technicolor musical coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

On the Stage

William Harrigan will head the cast in the Cambridge Summer Theater production of "The Front Page" which will be presented next week. Ilka Chase will be the guest star the following week in S. N. Behrman's "Biography."

Gladys George will have the part of Sabina, now done by Miriam Hopkins, in "The Skin of Our Teeth" in New York, starting some time in August. Miss George will be the third to take on the role. The first was Tallulah Bankhead.

Sidney Howard's "The Late Christopher Bean" will be presented by Guy Palmerton at the Playhouse in Worcester for five days starting Tuesday, July 13. "Angels Don't Marry" will be presented under the same management Sunday at the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg.

Margaret Anglin will return to the stage in an outdoor performance of "The Rivals" at the University of California on July 25. She will play Mrs. Malaprop. A fortnight's tour of California is planned to follow this performance.

On the Screen

"The Silent Village," filmed in Wales to show what might happen there if a town experienced the same treatment as that given to Lidice by the Nazis, has been released by the British Information Services for showing in the United States.

"Bid for Happiness," a screen play based on Helen Hayes' radio serial, is being produced by Samuel Goldwyn, with Teresa Wright in a leading role.

Joan Crawford, long with Metro, has signed a six-year contract with Warner Brothers. She is to appear first in "Night Shift," based on a novel by Maritta Wolff.

Metro is to do a remake of "If Winter Comes" in England, with Robert Donat in the lead.

Al Jolson is to play himself in an incidental scene in the Warner Brothers screen story of the life of George Gershwin.

© United Artists

Marjorie Riordan, Margaret Early, Cheryl Walker
In "Stage Door Canteen," now on the screen at the State and Orpheum

Dance Notes

Three former workers at the ertswhile Bennington School of the Dance (and/or Arts) will be active this summer in the new production workshop at Sarah Lawrence College. They are: Bessie Schonberg, in charge of dance; Norman Lloyd, in charge of music, and Arch Lauterer, who will give a series of lectures on stage design. The poetry department is under Genevieve Taggart.

Weekly performances are planned, with students and faculty members participating. The first program on schedule consists of "The Hither and Thither of Danny Dither," by Alex North, and "Children of the Hills," by Herbert Haufreucht.

Outdoor Theater

Miriam Marmein plans to open her outdoor dance theater at Manomet, Mass., again this summer, starting to work about the middle of this month, and giving the first concert early in August. She will present her new Biblical work, "Behold the Glory," at the conclusion of her present tour in Chautauqua.

This composition is in nine scenes, with prologues, to be spoken by Moirree Compere. The music, to be played by Harrison Potter, is drawn from Bach, Brahms, Dukas, and Holst.

Massine for Broadway?

It is said that Leonide Massine, now of Ballet Theater, may direct the dances for Billy Rose's forthcoming Negro musical, "Carmen Jones."

Mary Young is reported in the cast of "Money Girls," a new play in Los Angeles.

Grocers of Bay State Demand 'Good Red Beef and More of It'

Food Problems in New England

"Good red beef and more of it for Massachusetts," was the demand made today upon James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, by Bay State grocers through their State Association Secretary, Malcolm McCabe.

Supplies of beef are available, Mr. McCabe pointed out, and their movement to market depends entirely on the quick removal of the man-made barriers keeping these supplies from the consumer. "There is nothing patriotic about being hungry in a situation like this," the grocers said.

"Raising point values of beef cuts is a poor solution to the problem," Mr. Byrnes was told, and he was urged to use the powerful influence of his office to get beef moving to market again. "We urge that temporary price adjustments be made where necessary," the grocers added, "and that every practical step possible be taken immediately to increase slaughter of beef cattle."

Restaurant Violators?

Twelve Boston restaurant owners were scheduled to appear before the Boston Ration Board this afternoon to answer complaints by customers of possible overcharging under OPA menu ceilings.

The cases were heard publicly by Frederick W. Mansfield, Chairman of the Board, and by the Board's price panel, comprising Matthew Luce, Joseph Salerno, Harry V. Keefe, E. R. Murphy, and Harry Burnim.

Four Steps

Recommending four steps in the training of inexperienced farm labor, Rollin H. Barrett, Professor of Farm Management at Massachusetts State College, says that, unless such training is given, the labor problem may prove a bottleneck to the farmer.

First, says Mr. Barrett, prepare the worker and find out what he already knows and get him interested in the importance of the work. Second, present the job by telling about it, by showing how it is done, and by questioning. Stress key points and emphasize safe working habits.

Third, have him perform the job, ask questions, and correct his errors. Have him practice until he knows how. Four, put him on his own, advise him as to emergencies, and check his work. In this manner, Mr. Barrett added, the farmer creates interest and lets the worker realize why the job is being done.

Milk Shortage

Declaring that there is a shortage of milk for distribution in Fall River and surrounding territory, Mayor Alexander C. Murray yesterday requested James F. Byrnes, U. S. Economic Stabilization Director to use his influence to avert the shortage. His message followed a conference at the Fall River City Hall.

Milk Price Increases

A cent-a-quart increase for Connecticut milk producers was recommended to National OPA headquarters yesterday by State Director Chester Bowles, in a report urging against any retail milk price increase.

His recommendation was supported by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who, in a telegram to OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown, urged immediate increases to producers as "essential to maintaining supply."

Army Aid Sought

Use of 600 soldiers to "save the Maine pea pack" was urged today by Paul E. Jones, State War Manpowtr Commission Director, who estimated that 6,000 acres of peas would be ready for harvest within a week. He said that the labor situation was "critical."

Much of the crop is earmarked for the Army, Mr. Jones said, and added that unless sufficient labor was available when the peas were ready to pack, "we are going to lose this food pack."

Mobile Laundries in Army Also Proving Fighting Units

War Activities in New England

Those mud-scarred soldiers whose pictures appear in the daily press would be even more grimy were it not for the 219 stationary laundries 57 dry-cleaning plants, and hundreds of mobile laundries which the Army maintains throughout the world, according to the Quartermaster Depot here.

As a headquarters for much of this cleansing activity, the local Depot today disclosed that laundrymen are trained to fight as well as operate their equipment. A laundry unit at Guadalcanal suffered several casualties while defending its position as it carried on with its laundry job.

Waves, Spars Class

As part of the month-long observation of the first anniversary of formation of the Waves, 550 young women comprising the first class of enlisted reservists trained in New England will be graduated tomorrow as "storekeepers, third class," to replace men at shore stations throughout the nation.

Including 75 Spars, the class will leave the Naval Training School at Hotel Victoria, having completed a 12-week course in disbursing, accounting, general storekeeping, and kindred subjects.

Ceremonies have been arranged to start at 10:30 a. m. in New England Mutual Hall, Clarendon and Boylston Streets.

Another class will report for a similar course to begin Saturday.

Destroyer Knapp

A destroyer named for the late Vice-Admiral Harry Shepard Knapp will be launched Saturday at Bath Iron Works, it was announced today.

The Misses Margaret L. and Mary C. Knapp of Hartford, sisters of the Admiral, whose career spanned more than 40 years at sea, will be joint sponsors of the craft.

The Admiral, who passed on in Hartford in 1923, won the Navy Cross for service as military governor of San Domingo and military representative of the United States in Haiti in 1917-19.

Born in New Britain, Conn., he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1880, and served aboard the Dorothea during the War with Spain. Later he commanded the battleship Florida, and in 1916 was assigned as Commander of the Cruiser Force of the Atlantic Fleet.

After World War I, he served in the London headquarters of the Navy and subsequently was assigned to duty afloat, with the Pittsburgh as his flagship, in Adriatic waters.

General Trained

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Harriman yesterday became the first officer of his rank at Camp Edwards to negotiate the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center's infiltration course.

In real Army style, he led troops of the 52d Brigade across the debris-littered course while machine-gun bullets whistled a few inches overhead and dynamite charges blew up all around the men.

After reaching the safety trench 100 yards away, the mud-splattered General whipped out his service pistol and fired five shots—a "must" for all who complete the course.

Improve Air Base

For improvements at the Bedford Air Base, a contract has been awarded by the Corps of Engineers to Peter Salvucci of Waltham.

"Total cost of the contract will be between $100,000 and $500,000," it was announced by Col. George W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer, who said the work is to be completed by the middle of October.

Norwich Resumes

Norwich University opened its 125th academic year yesterday with all its upperclassmen in the armed forces and with a freshman class of 85 under draft age. The freshmen are sharing classrooms and laboratory facalities with some 800 soldier-students now studying here under Army programs.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" and "Q" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods—Today—Blue stamps "K" "L" and "M" now valid, and will expire at midnight. Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 8 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Starring Dorothy Mackaill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News. 2:10, 5:30, 9:05. "The Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:40, 9:15. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—"Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:08, 9.

Kenmore—"My Gal Sal," Victor Mature, Rita Hayworth. 2:45, 8, 8:30. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1, 4:30, 7:45.

Majestic—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:48, 8:08. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 11:37 a. m., 3:17, 6:37, 9:57.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"China," Loretta Young. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:30. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Wings of Steel." "Forbidden Passage" "Radio Runaround," "Journey in Tunisia," "Unusual Occupations," cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Paul Robeson," "Men of the Merchant Marine," "Hiking and Biking," "Rocky Mountain Ski Soldiers," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Salute for Three" Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "China," Loretta Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:25. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Regent: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Bambi," 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

Coolidge Corner: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Bambi," 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

Codman Square: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:15, 8:05. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:58, 7, 9:30.

Park: "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:56, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:43, 4:50, 7:57. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3:34, 6:05, 9:12.

Mystic: "The Avengers," Hugh William, Ralph Richardson. 3:35, 8:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:15, 9:58.

Maplewood: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:54, 8:54. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2:02, 8:02.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, 1:55, 8. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. 3:10, 9:15.

Strand: "This Land Is Mine," George Sanders, Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:20. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert, Max Bauer. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:46, 8:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

Fellsway: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

MELROSE—Melrose—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Night Plane From Chungking."

NATICK—Colonial: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Avengers," R. Richardson. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Guy Kibbee.

Capitol: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix.

Strand: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Ray Milland. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Truck Busters," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers, Dennis Morgan. 2:07, 7:52. "Bambi," 3:52, 9:37.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "China," Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Moon and Sixpence," Herbert Marshall, George Sanders. "Purple V," John Archer.

Coolidge: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hello, Frisco Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, H. Hilliard.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 3:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.20 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Wed.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
Conrad NAGEL Viola FRAYNE
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday 2:40.

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World Tel.
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y, Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday, 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Smash Musical Hit
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING'
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:25.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE • Geo. MONTGOMERY • Cesar ROMERO
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person | Xavier CUGAT and His Music | Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
THE SCREEN'S GREAT DRAMA OF THE MEN WITH SILVER WINGS!
BOMBARDIER
PAT O'BRIEN • RANDOLPH SCOTT
Co-hit "ALL BY MYSELF" Rosemary LANE

SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
"The Greatest Entertainment Ever to Hit the Screen!"
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
48—Stars—48
6—Bands—6
Extra Added! "RED HOT RHYTHM HOOP" Loew's News of the Day!

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. AIR CONDITIONED
ALAN LADD—LORETTA YOUNG
"CHINA"
McDONALD CAREY "SALUTE FOR THREE"

SOUTH STATION
•WINGS OF STEEL• 2 HR PROGRAM
•JOURNEY IN TUNISIA•
LEON ERROL • LATEST NATIONAL NEWS

NOW! METROPOLITAN
HUMPHREY BOGART
'ACTION in the NORTH ATLANTIC'
Plus "It's a Great Life"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Walter HUSTON • Ann HARDING
"Mission to Moscow"
Plus "SWING YOUR PARTNER"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — Tonight, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
Next Mat. Saturday 2:30
'JUNIOR MISS'
NO MATINEE TODAY
Ranges Wed. Mats. Resumed July 14
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Same Orch. Seats Evgs. & SAT. MATS. Evgs. $2.20

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
July 8 to July 14, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"CHINA"
Loretta Young—Alan Ladd
"HE HIRED THE BOSS"
Stuart Erwin—Evelyn Venable

Chance Vought Airplanes

Pratt & Whitney Engines

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Sikorsky Helicopters

Hamilton Standard Propellers

VOL. I NO. 5 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT JULY, 1943

Airlines, Army, Navy Fly Global Routes

Create 175,000-Mile System Speeding Men and Goods to Battle Areas

WASHINGTON—Declaring that "the country is fortunate in having had such a high development of airline planes and operations at the beginning of the war," the Office of War Information last month reported that through the cooperation of the Army, Navy, commercial airlines and aircraft manufacturers, America has assembled the greatest air transport fleet in the world and is operating it over a 175,000 mile global system.

Shortly after the OWI report was issued, General Harold L. George, head of the Command, revealed that the system had come to the rescue of the British at El Alamein during Rommel's drive on Alexandria. The British were out of anti-tank ammunition. The nearest supply was five or six weeks away by water. The Air Transport Command sprang into action. Within 72 hours airplanes loaded with ammunition had flown the Atlantic, crossed Africa and had delivered their critical cargoes in Cairo to save the day.

Transports, Ferries, Trains

The Army Air Transport Command is flying more than 90,000 miles of transport routes which are being extended as fighting fronts expand, while the Naval Air Transport Service is operating more than 50,000 route miles. In addition, the 35,000 miles of civil air routes within the United States provide ready made routes for military use, the OWI report states.

The Army Air Transport Command flies six principal routes which cover practically every point in the Allied world. In addition it ferries airplanes from factories direct to tactical air force units, and also carries on a specialized training program for transport personnel.

The Naval Air Transport Service conducts parallel operations except for the ferrying service. Its activities radiate from three main divisional headquarters; Atlantic, West Coast and Pacific.

Airway and navigation facilities have been developed to an extraordinary degree. Six super-radio stations blanket the world, each capable of communicating with aircraft at any point on the globe. Along these sky lanes thousands of converted bombers and airliners are saving precious days in getting critical materials, officers and men to the fighting fronts. For example, the route to Australia which requires three weeks by surface transportation has been spanned regularly in less than two days.

Return with Priceless Cargo

Returning, the airplanes are loaded with vitally necessary strategic materials without which war plants could hardly continue—tungsten and block mica from the Far East, platinum from the Persian Gulf, beryl ore, quartz crystals, and industrial diamonds from South Africa, crude rubber from Brazil. Within the Western Hemisphere, the Army Air Transport Command alone is flying more than one million pounds of freight a week.

Among the two-engine converted passenger liners now in use are the familiar Douglas DC-3, the Boeing 247, the swift Lockheed Lodestar and the new giant Curtiss Commando. Converted four-engine land planes, formerly passenger carriers, include the Boeing Stratoliner and the huge Douglas DC-4. Flying boats are represented by the Sikorsky S-42, and S-43, Boeing 314, and Martin 130. Among the converted bombers are the Consolidated Liberator Express land plane, the Consolidated Catalina and Coronado flying boats and the Martin Mariner patrol bomber. The engines of all the planes in these services are the radial air-cooled type, the report stated.

Commenting on the OWI report, officers of United Aircraft Corporation pointed out that Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers are used on the great majority of the airplanes operating over these global routes.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Twin Wasp-powered *Douglas Devastator* Torpedo Bombers on *U.S.S. Enterprise* line up for Midway fight

U. S. S. "Enterprise" Makes Brilliant War Record

Aircraft Carrier Takes Fight to Enemy at Pearl Harbor, Gilbert and Marshall, Wake, Marcus, Midway, Solomons, Santa Cruz—Sinks Three Jap Carriers, Downs 140 Planes—Still Afloat, Still Fighting

WASHINGTON—The terrific striking power of the modern aircraft carrier as an offensive weapon was revealed in the combat record of the U.S.S. Enterprise made public by the Navy last month. In the forefront of almost every naval action in the Pacific this gallant ship and her brood of fighting planes—Douglas Dauntless dive bombers, Douglas Devastator torpedo bombers and Grumman Wildcat fighters—have accounted for three enemy carriers, aided in the sinking of another, and sunk or damaged a long list of Jap naval vessels ranging from patrol boats to battleships. She has blasted 140 enemy planes from the skies, destroyed many more on the ground, bombed and strafed innumerable Jap ground positions, escorted the Hornet on the Tokio raid, and prepared the way for such critical operations as the Marine landing on Guadalcanal. She steamed into action at Pearl Harbor, Gilbert and Marshall, Wake, Marcus, Midway, the Solomons, Santa Cruz, and helped turn back the desperate assault on Guadalcanal in the memorable action of November 13-14.

During all these brilliant actions, which cost her a total of 85 planes, she proved able not only to "dish it out" but also to "take it". On August 24 at Guadalcanal and again on October 26 at Santa Cruz she suffered considerable damage and each time was back in the fray within two weeks.

One of the Enterprise's busier days came during the fierce battle of the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, 1942. The big carrier was being defended by the famed "Battleship X" whose surprise fire power destroyed at least 32 attacking aircraft. In this same action, the Enterprise did a bit of defending on her own account. Her anti-aircraft guns brought down 30 Jap planes, while her aerial squadrons destroyed 33 more for a grand total of 63. Nor was that all. In addition to defending their ship, her flyers on offensive missions dropped two 500-pound bombs on a Jap carrier of the Shokaku class and 2,000 pounds of bombs on a battleship of the Kongo class.

For her gallant combat record the Enterprise has received a Presidential unit citation, first carrier in U. S. history to be so honored.

The Navy added that the Enterprise is still afloat, still fighting. In the words of one of her squadron commanders, "You can certainly say this for the Old Lady: 'Wherever anything is happening in this war, she's there and in the thick of it.'"

Products of United Aircraft Corporation constituted an important part in the striking power of the Enterprise. Pratt & Whitney engines power the Devastator torpedo planes and the Wildcat fighters. Hamilton Standard propellers drive the Dauntless scout bombers and Devastator torpedo planes.

2,000 Thunderbolts Strike

LONDON—More than 2,000 sorties were made into occupied Europe by Republic P-47 Thunderbolt fighters during May, it was announced recently by Major General Ira C. Eaker, commanding the U. S. Army 8th Air Force. These fighters, latest to go into combat, comprised over half of all aircraft sent into action by the Eighth Air Force during the month. In action the Thunderbolt, with its 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine, proved its ascendancy over the Focke-Wulf 190, chief menace to Allied heavy bombers, according to the report.

Aircraft-Auto Team Hits Stride Building Pratt & Whitney Engines

Ford, Buick, Chevrolet, Nash-Kelvinator, Continental and Jacobs Add Thousands Monthly to United's Own Production

EAST HARTFORD CONN.—Teamwork between the automotive industry and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation is proving one of the great American weapons which Axis leaders overlooked in preparing their plans for world conquest.

A tour through the engine plants of Ford, Buick, Chevrolet, Nash-Kelvinator, Continental Motors and Jacobs Aircraft Engine reveals that the aircraft-auto team is hitting its stride in a manner which promises anything but aid or comfort to the enemy.

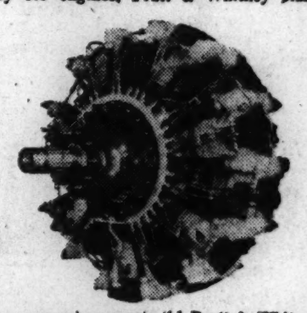
From those factories are being shipped every day more and more of the radial air-cooled Wasp type engines to add to the huge numbers from the main plant of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft at East Hartford. This is the third phase of Pratt & Whitney's program to meet the staggering war-time needs for its Wasp engines.

Pratt & Whitney actually began preparing for the present emergency when it was founded in 1925. From the very beginning it developed sources of supply for engine parts under a sub-contracting system which provided the maximum possible flexibility. Over the years, the sub-contractors became regular suppliers, ready to expand in time of emergency.

Pratt & Whitney Plans for Future

When European war clouds began to gather, Pratt & Whitney went to its regular sub-contractors, determined how much more they could supply and what help they would require. At its own expense Pratt & Whitney trained new sub-contractors.

The second phase came when Great Britain and France were hurriedly strengthening their air forces. They turned to Pratt & Whitney for engines. Pratt & Whitney plants



Six companies now build Pratt & Whitney radial air-cooled engines under license

were expanded. The orders placed at that time by foreign governments provided the first opportunity to get into quantity production. It was a dress rehearsal for the big show still to come.

The third phase developed when the fall of France in June, 1940, brought into being a vast American aircraft program. The need for engines became greater than any one manufacturer could possibly handle. Pratt & Whitney, therefore, suggested that the automobile industry be enlisted to help meet the demand by building engines under license at no profit to Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. In the meantime, it and the other established engine builders would hold the line.

Auto Companies Now Building Wasps

As a result of this step, Ford and Nash-Kelvinator today are building the mighty 2,000-hp. Double Wasp, Buick and Chevrolet are building the 1,200-hp. Twin Wasp, Continental the 600-hp. Wasp and Jacobs the 450-hp. Wasp Junior. To make possible greater speed in production, each licensee company is concentrating upon a single type.

The American aircraft program has been upped time and again since then. Now Pratt & Whitney itself has gone into a fourth phase to step up its own vast production even more. This is taking two forms.

A great engine arsenal is being rushed to completion at Kansas City, Mo., which will concentrate upon the Double Wasp. It is to be operated at neither profit nor loss by the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation of Missouri, a new subsidiary of United Aircraft Corporation.

Pratt & Whitney has also enlarged the capacity of the main plant by development of a system of satellite plants in neighboring communities. They supply engine parts to be assembled at East Hartford. This satellite system provides a great expansion in facilities, without concentrating operations unduly at one spot and further complicating the housing and transportation problems.

Teamwork Builds Engines Fast

The wholehearted cooperation which has marked relations between the automotive group and Pratt & Whitney makes their teamwork one of the industrial epics of the war. While Pratt & Whitney itself was delivering all types of its engines in ever growing numbers and was working at top speed to engineer changes dictated by battle experience, it was also helping bring the auto companies into production. It supplied its designs and the know how gained over a long period of years.

The rigid system of mass production to which the auto companies were accustomed was not applicable to aircraft engine production. The licensee companies therefore adopted the flexible methods of quantity production as developed by Pratt & Whitney. As volume has grown, a new technique for quantity production of complicated aircraft engine building is evolving with all companies contributing their ideas and experience.

So perfectly have the designs been followed that parts built by Pratt & Whitney and its licensees can be assembled to make a perfectly functioning engine. Inasmuch as something over half of all higher-powered aircraft engines built in the United States will bear the Pratt & Whitney emblem, this interchangeability of parts becomes a vital necessity for maintenance the world over.

Corsairs Take Japs, Four Against Forty

WASHINGTON—How four Marines piloting Vought Corsairs deliberately picked a fight with 40 Jap Zeros and bombers, shot down six, and turned back the entire force of invaders over the Solomons was revealed here in a recent Navy release.

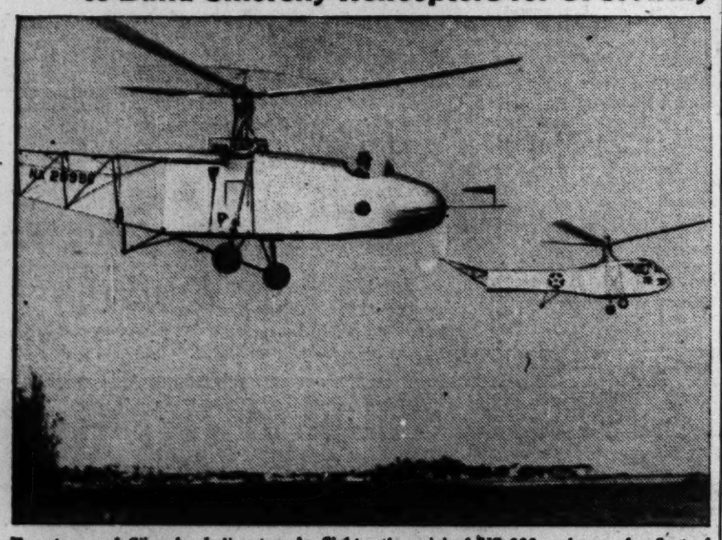
Led by Major M. K. Peyton, the four fliers were returning to Guadalcanal from a raid on Kolombangara Island when they spotted the mass flight of enemy planes 30 miles away. Regardless of odds, they made a bee line for the Japs and in a few minutes had intercepted them. In the rousing dog fight that ensued the air was thick with Zeros. One Corsair was surrounded by a swarm of enemy planes and went down fighting. A second chased one Zero, knocked it down and lost contact with the other planes. That left the Major and one other pilot facing 39 fighters and bombers. Adopting scissoring tactics,

Four Corsairs like this proved more than a match for 40 Jap fighters and bombers

they wove in and out, attacking at point-blank range, supporting each other at crucial moments, taking everything that came their way and going back for more, always boring in to get at the bombers. First the bombers turned tail for home. Then the Zeros called it a day. With wounds in his left arm and knee, and with his lone companion overboard and parachuting to safety, Major Peyton returned to Henderson Field, where ground crews counted 78 holes from machine gun bullets or cannon shells in his Corsair.

The day's count—six Zeros downed, 18 more sent home, 16 Jap bombers thwarted. Losses—two Corsairs, one pilot.

Nash-Kelvinator Teams up with United Aircraft to Build Sikorsky Helicopters for U. S. Army



Two types of Sikorsky helicopters in flight—the original VS 300 and one of a fleet of YR4A's, now being built for the Army by the Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation. A later type, the YR6, will be built under license by Nash-Kelvinator

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sikorsky helicopter, first successful direct lift aircraft in the United States and already in production for the U. S. Army here at the Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation, will also be built by Nash-Kelvinator Corporation under contracts recently placed by the Army and under license arrangements with United Aircraft. The numbers to be built have not been announced but it is understood that the Nash-Kelvinator contract heralds the first large-scale production of helicopters in the world.

This makes the third product of United Aircraft to be built under license by Nash-Kelvinator. The concern is already in quantity production on 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engines and Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers.

"We are particularly pleased to have Nash-Kelvinator teamed up with the Sikorsky Aircraft division in producing helicopters," said Eugene E. Wilson, president of United Aircraft Corporation. "Such a task involves the highest degree of engineering skill and the closest cooperation on difficult technical problems and manufacturing techniques. Nash-Kelvinator is already doing an outstanding job of collaboration in producing our engines and propellers and we are confident that this new association will accelerate progress in the helicopter field.

"Here again the United States will have weapons for war in shorter time because of the cooperation of the aviation and automotive industries—further proof of the statement of a great industrialist that 'American manufacturers can cooperate in a crisis as vigorously as they can compete in ordinary times'."

Builds Propellers For Two World Wars

THOMAS A. DICKS

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Eighty-four-year-old Thomas A. Dicks, said to be the oldest employe in the aircraft industry, has helped build propellers for two World Wars. He started working on the dynamics of propellers in 1917 and has devoted himself to the development phase of the business ever since.

At his work as an engineering consultant of Hamilton Standard Propellers, Mr. Dicks recalls how as assistant foreman of tool design with Westinghouse in Pittsburgh he was first interested in aircraft propellers by Frank W. Caldwell, then in charge of propeller development at the Army's McCook Field at Dayton, Ohio, and now Director of Research of United Aircraft Corporation.

From that day to this, over 26 years, Mr. Dicks has taken an active part in the growth of the propeller industry as it harnesses the mighty horsepowers of modern aircraft engines with constantly increasing efficiency.

200 Girls Go to College as Engineering Aides

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—In a move to meet the critical and growing need for aircraft engineers, the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation has established 200 fellowships for young women in nine selected colleges and universities.

The course of study includes mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, drawing, mechanics, metallurgy and industrial engineering. Each fellowship covers tuition, books, fees, room, board, laundry and a cash allowance to cover incidental expenses. The term of study runs 48 weeks. Institutions participating in the program include the University of New Hampshire, Brown, Michigan State, Ohio State, Syracuse, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Carolina State.

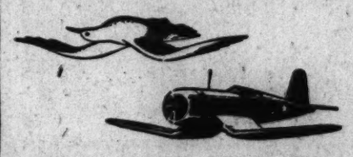
The first group of students are already in their fourth month of study. Other groups are being formed. On completion of their course, these young women will make a real contribution to the war effort as engineering aides at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

Inverted Gull Wing Piques Curiosity

Vought Head Tells How Navy's Corsair Fighter Got Its Shape

STRATFORD, CONN.—Seeing more and more Vought Corsairs in the skies, aircraft spotters along the east coast have been asking the reason for the inverted gull wing design which helps make this Navy fighter so easy to recognize.

Rex B. Beisel, general manager of United Aircraft's Chance Vought division, creators of this fastest shipboard fighter, explains the "why" of the inverted gull wing in this way. The Corsair is built around the 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine, 50 per cent more powerful than any hitherto available. To harness such power in a fighter meant employing a propeller with a diameter of more than 13 feet. To enable a propeller of such dimensions to swing clear of the deck would, by orthodox design procedure, call for a long heavy landing gear difficult to retract into the wing. Engineers went to work on the problem and came up with the inverted gull wing, with a short, light gear that fits into the apex of the V angle, saving weight and providing ample clearance for the propeller. At the same time they solved another problem. The inverted gull design allows the wing to stem from the fuselage at a perfect right angle, aerodynamically the most efficient position.



Corsair lines resemble an inverted gull

The inverted gull design has other important advantages. It provides improved vision laterally for the pilot, because of the low wing points. When wings are folded, it also results in a lower overall height of the airplane when stored in the carrier underdeck hangars.

In May, according to the WPB, U. S. factories built more than 7,000 airplanes. This is at the rate of more than 84,000 per year.

How's Your Air I. Q.?

Q. What are America's fastest military airplanes?

A. The Navy's Vought Corsair shipboard fighter and the Army's Republic Thunderbolt, North American Mustang and Lockheed Lightning fighters. All have top speeds of over 400 m.p.h. in level flight.

Q. What is the slowest heavier-than-air craft?

A. The Sikorsky helicopter can fly at zero miles per hour.

Q. What is the latest trans-Atlantic speed record?

A. Six hours, twelve minutes, according to an announcement of May 5. The 2,200-mile landfall-to-landfall flight was made by a Twin Wasp-powered Consolidated Vultee Liberator.

Q. What is the greatest number of enemy fighters reported shot down by a bomber on one mission?

A. On May 21, during a raid on Wilhelmshaven and Emden, the crew of one Boeing Flying Fortress definitely destroyed 11 Nazi fighters. In addition they reported several "probables."

Q. What is the centrifugal load on each blade of a Hamilton Standard propeller turning at its normal r.p.m. on a Liberator bomber?

A. About 153,000 pounds, or the weight of a standard Pullman car.

ADVERTISEMENT

Willkie Urges Clarity on Peace Aims

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — As President Roosevelt was pledging that from this war China will realize "the security, the prosperity and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy," Wendell L. Willkie, in a postscript to his report to the American people on his global trip, declared that delay and indecision on declaring peace as well as war aims, are endangering the peace.

He appealed to "our leaders to take the responsibility of leadership" in defining what kind of a world the United Nations want to live in after victory has been won. He held that if important decisions are long postponed, the peace may be lost. He was confident that "the American people are not likely to be laggards in an enterprise as great as this."

President Roosevelt today sent the "heartfelt greetings" of America to war-torn China on the sixth anniversary of the start of her conflict with Japan, and declared that the United States is redeeming its pledges to "neglect none of the roads to Tokyo."

The President's message, broadcast from San Francisco shortwave to Chungking, said:

To a Brave People

"To the people of China:

"This day marks the end of the sixth year of the heroic defense of your soil under the leadership of the great Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. I send you, the people of China, the heartfelt greetings of your partners, the people of the United States.

"Our friends have long known what our enemies are learning today, that the promises of the United States are always kept and our pledges are always redeemed. The statements which follow have been made by me at various times since we joined hands with you in this war. It is good to know that the hopes and the promises I expressed on these former occasions are all being borne out today."

Bolstering his assertion that America keeps its word, the President quoted former speeches in which he had spoken of the gallant fighting effort of the Chinese nation.

Repeats His Words

He repeated what he had said one month after Pearl Harbor, that "powerful and offensive actions must and will be taken in proper time."

He reminded China that on April 28, 1942, he said "ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war." The people of Chungking had only to look skyward to see the first step in the fulfillment of that promise—the air transport route from India—bringing in precious, though limited, supplies.

On Feb. 12, 1943, President Roosevelt told the Chinese that "our policy toward our Japanese enemies is a policy of fighting hard on all fronts and ending war as quickly as we can on the uncompromising terms of unconditional surrender."

Finally, as encouragement to China to have faith that her long fight will be rewarded, the President quoted his words to Congress on Jan. 7, 1943: "From this war, China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy."

New Willkie Chapter

In a new chapter to his best-seller, "One World," syndication of which has just been completed in newspapers throughout the country, Mr. Willkie cities three conditions which he says urgently needs to be fulfilled. These are:

1—Peace must be conceived on a world basis, recognizing the telescoping of space which this war has now made vivid for all.

2—Peace must give both nations and men the opportunity to be free in their own way if it is to be durable.

3—Americans must play a full part not only in achieving victory but also in establishing and maintaining the peace.

"Every day since my return these suggestions have seemed to me more valid," Mr. Willkie writes in the syndicated postscript to his book. "Furtnermore, they seem to be increasingly urgent.

"Victory may still be a long way from us. There is sure to be heavy fighting and great sacrifice, in any case, before we have won.

It Is Already Late

"But in the need for us to make up our minds about what we are fighting for, it is already late.

"And it is past time for us to be talking the old nonsense about racial, religious and cultural differences, that are supposed to make every hope futile.

"Men who talk of such things are living in the world of yesterday. While boasting of their realism they are in fact the most unrealistic of all.

"They haven't felt or seen the ferment in the ancient parts of the world where people are throwing off the old ways and aspiring to education and health and liberty.

"Are we prepared to ask the Admiral Darlans of the future what they think of freedom?

"It is time for us to decide, at least in some general way, whether we are going to commit ourselves to staying with this war until it has been really won, in a lasting peace, and not just in an armistice.

Some Pertinent Questions

"Are our leaders prepared to ask us this question?

"Are they prepared to take the responsibility of leadership in this direction, and are they prepared to make the political issues of the war clear and open so that people can decide what they are fighting for?

"One war, one world.

"It is time for us to decide, finally, whether this war is one war and this world one world.

"Are we prepared to stand up for our decision on this, to our enemies and to our allies?

"Are we prepared to start educating ourselves and others in the unpalatable facts of what this will mean in sacrifices, in adjustments, in willingness to pay—in money, in discipline, in national pride—for peace, so that we will not have to pay, incalculably more heavily, for another war?

"Anyone who has read 'One World' knows my own answers to these questions.

Millions Will Arise

"He also knows my deep conviction that millions of men all over the world will rise and follow leaders who help these answers become slogans and battle-cries.

"The American people, unless I miss my guess, are not likely to be laggards in an enterprise as great as this."

Mr. Willkie emphasized his conviction that every neutral country he visited is overwhelmingly for the United Nations and would align themselves openly with the Allies "when we take the offensive, and when we speak up for what we believe in."

Electrified Transport

Associated Press

Rockefellers Drive 'Gasless Buggy'

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller (above) drove this electric auto two miles to participate in ceremonies at North Tarrytown, N. Y., in which the 260-year-old Philipse Castle, restored to its original design, was dedicated as a permanent memorial to Dutch Colonial life in America.

New Warning On Production Drop Is Given

Continued from Page 1

ditional strain in a period when production difficulties will multiply because the industrial machine is operating so close to capacity."

"We have reached a point now where gains in production will be won only through the most thoughtful and determined effort on the part of all concerned—and it is teamwork which counts even more than the most interested individual effort."

Accumulated excess inventories of steel, copper, aluminum, and other supplies must be drawn upon during the rest of the year to meet production schedules, he added.

While Mr. Nelson did not directly discuss causes for the "leveling out" of production in his report, Mr. Patterson in his mid-June statement blamed overconfidence, strikes and floods as major deterrents to full-paced output. Other sources stressed that America's war plant was now so close to peak capacity that only through closest co-operation and careful planning could material and manpower supplies be stretched to fill all needs. Also stressed were the difficulties inherent in the change-over dictated by battlefront and ocean experience, which now sees airplane and escort vessel production emphasized ahead of tanks and certain other ground ordnance.

Of four major production categories, Mr. Nelson said the merchant ship program was the furthest advanced with 44 per cent of the year's objective estimated as completed by June 30. At the half-year mark ordnance and output of naval vessels and equipment were estimated at about 40 per cent of 1943 goals, while the year's aircraft program was about 35 per cent completed. These percentages indicated the increases necessary in the final six months of 1943.

Mr. Nelson said arms production was proceeding at a $60,000,000,000-a-year pace.

The report showed an expansion of merchant-ship deliveries in May to almost 1,800,000 deadweight tons, but this was offset by a decline of 4 per cent in dollar value of the work done in American shipyards. Thus, Mr. Nelson explained, while the record of ships accepted in May reached a new high in shipbuilding history, total value of work done was slightly under the April figures.

"We cannot afford to relax our efforts for an instant," the War Production Chairman said. "On the contrary, we must prepare ourselves to meet calmly and steadfastly the greatest strains to which we may ever be subjected."

Desperation Seen in Nazi Blow

Continued from Page 1

on every front and its power of aircraft replacement is below its rate of wastage.

It therefore has been temporarily forced to adopt a defensive policy and has had to make its moves conform to those of its foes. But this policy of sitting and waiting to be hit is more than the German people can be expected to submit to tamely—especially when they already are standing none too well the daily and nightly hammer blows of the American and British Air Forces.

Having no command of the sea, Hitler cannot strike a blow at Britain or at Allied forces forming up on the shores of North Africa for the great assault on his continental fortress.

Russia is the only land front on which he can attack; and it is against Russia, therefore, that he has chosen to move. Very naturally he has selected the Kursk salient, which gives him his best chance of victory and where a local success would offer him the choice of moving north against Moscow or south toward the Caucasus and the much-coveted oil fields.

But apart from any material successes he may perhaps count on gaining, there is a moral victory which he may hope to exploit.

A big success against Russia might cause the British and Americans to commence their invasion of Europe before their preparations were complete in order to take some pressure off Russia. This would give the Axis forces a chance to defeat the first invasion attempts and would put new heart into the German people.

On the other hand, should the Allies be tempted to no such premature action, Hitler may nurse the despairing wish that friction would be caused between the Allies because danger of such premature action would be more apparent to Britain and the United States than to Russia. That would give General Dietmar another chance for a good bit of short-term propaganda.

The peaceful passing of the weeks of spring and early summer without serious fighting on the Russian Front has been an eloquent testimony to Germany's strategic weakness, but this late assault at Kursk may denote more than weakness; it may, in the words of General Dietmar, "be undertaken to seek a way out of an otherwise hopeless situation."

Luftwaffe Blasted From Mediterranean

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 7—In spite of the fact that they are being substantially strengthened, Germany's Luftwaffe and Italy's Reggia Aeronautica have been reduced to an absolutely negative role in the Mediterranean war theater.

It is no secret that the Allies are busy with military preparations all the way from French Morocco to the borders of Turkey, utilizing the vast assembly ground and chain of protective airfields that have become theirs as the result of the successful campaigns in Tunisia and the Western Desert. But the Axis is powerless to do anything about it except send across stray raiders and high-flying reconnaissance planes which frequently fail to get back with their reports.

Meanwhile, Axis airfields, supply bases, transport centers, and lines of communication generally are being blasted with ever-increasing violence—and the Axis can do nothing effective about that either—as witness what happened July 5, when the Germans and Italians put up 100 fighter planes to try to protect the important Gerbini Airfield near the East Coast of Sicily from attack by American Flying Fortresses.

Biggest Force Over Sicily

This was twice as many fighters as were put up to meet similar raiders the day before and easily the largest force of interceptors that Allied bombers have encountered over Sicily.

But it met with a disastrous experience, and by the time the first formation of less than 30 Fortresses had roared over its target, with guns blazing, more than 30 defenders had been sent crashing groundward within the space of 15 minutes.

These were brave, experienced, daring defenders—mostly Germans flying Messerchmitt 109's—and they tried every trick they knew, from dropping aerial high-explosive bombs among the Fortresses to converging upon the bombers six and eight at a time from different angles. But they failed to break up the formations and were themselves routed by withering fire. One Fortress alone acounted for a record number of 13 victims.

Typical Day for Axis

The Americans lost three Fortresses over Gerbini and 12 planes altogether, so for the Axis defense it was a typically unsatisfactory day of fierce but unavailing negative action in the current battle for air supremacy over part of Axis territory now menaced by the threat of invasion.

The Axis fears invasion at many points in the Mediterranean area. And as all these are being heavily belabored in the course of the United Nations' "softening-up" operations, Axis airmen are kept at the tightest tension, striving to switch their concentrations so they can prevent disastrous interference with their forward supplies and destruction of their air forces on the ground.

It is fresh in their recollection how these two factors led to their overwhelming defeats in both Tunisia and the Western Desert. The United Nations are working to bring off the same "double event" in the Mediterranean area by means of carefully planned big-scale strategic bombing of key supply and distribution centers and the use of thousands of high-fragmentation bombs on Axis airfields.

Axis Squadrons Diverted

To meet this challenge, with all-important air supremacy at stake, the Luftwaffe has been obliged to weaken itself elsewhere by diverting squadrons to the Mediterranean. If the blast is turned more fiercely on Sicily, Sardinia, and the Italian mainland, the defenders will grow more dependent on fighters flown in from bases outside the realm of persistent Allied destruction. Ports of supply, dispatch, and receipt such as Naples and Messina are finding it increasingly difficult to keep moving forward those essentials without which an advanced air force cannot be kept in air.

This in itself is reported to be having a serious effect on the morale of the Italians on the mainland and islands despite fantastic Axis claims designed to convince the Italian and German people that the raiders are paying a heavier price than they can continue to afford.

This is a complete reversal of the actual facts. On July 5, for example, the German Radio announced the British and Americans lost 50 aircraft in attacks on Italy July 4—20 of them falling prey to German fighters of which it was alleged only two were lost. What really happened was that the Axis lost 45 machines, the Allies 13. That same night and the next day, the Axis lost 42 more against 12 in less than 25 hours. Rome Radio declared that between June 1 and June 25, 300 Allied planes were brought down in the Mediterranean area alone. This is very humorous considering the degree of domination the United Nations now enjoy in Mediterranean skies.

Fortresses Only One Problem

The Flying Fortresses represent the worst of the Axis problems, but they represent only one of them. British Wellingtons are carrying on work night after night. Liberators from the Middle East Air Forces are playing an important part. B-25 Mitchells and B-26 Marauders—American medium bombers—go in by day as well, and British Mosquitoes from Malta dart in for raids, particularly on railroad communications. Now must be added Lancasters based in Britain, such as those which attacked Friedrichshafen en route to North Africa and plastered the Italian naval base of Spezia on the way home three nights later.

The battle for Tunisia was after all primarily a battle for airfields, and now that the Allies have them along the entire length of the southern Mediterranean shore, an extremely powerful Allied force of unprecedented flexibility is able to rain blows from unexpected angles upon Italy itself and on all the islands constituting Italy's outlying bastions of defense.

The United Nations now enjoy full initiative in the Mediterranean and within the limit of fighter range can throw in enough aircraft to insure local air superiority over any target they choose for a big attack. The farther the target from Allied bases, the less time the fighters can spend over it on a single mission, of course. But the Allies have such a great number of planes they can offset this to a great extent by employing relays of planes to insure adequate cover for land troops when the occasion arises. Moreover—as the last big air battle over Allied Mediterranean shipping showed—Allied traffic on Mediterranean sea lanes now is covered by an effective air umbrella all the way from Gibraltar to the Suez Canal.

New Bomber Unit To Join Doolittle

By the Associated Press

An Advanced Bomber Base in North Africa, July 7

A large unit made up exclusively of B-26 Martin Marauder Bombers has been created within Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force after a long trial by combat in the North African Theater.

The unit, believed to be one of the largest forces of Marauders battering Axis targets anywhere, has given this medium bomber a position of equal rank with its fellow worker, the B-25 Mitchell, used in the raid on Tokyo.

Delicious CHOCOLATE DRINK gives your family good nutrition while it saves precious points

In every quart, the same amount of protein as in ⅔ pound of rationed bacon!

SURE, Sheffield Chocolate Drink is an all-time taste favorite with youngsters and with grown-ups, too . . . but did you know it's also chock-full of fine nutrition? Yes . . . this appetizing treat puts all the vitamin B_1 and B_2 of whole milk into your meals, plus calories, mineral like calcium, iron, and the meat protein of bacon and beef. Flavored with the smoothest syrups, Sheffield Chocolate Drink is a beverage that's bound to give your lunches a "lift" . . . sure to turn *any* meal into something really special. Serve it, chilled and tempting, often this summer. And try Sheffield's suggestion below for a refreshing hot-weather feast!

KEEP PLENTY ON HAND FOR DELICIOUS BETWEEN-MEAL PICK-UPS!

LUNCH WITH A "LIFT"

APRICOT AND COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

CHOCOLATE DRINK COOKIES

To help you plan the most nutritious meals possible during wartime rationing, Sheffield offers a special series of "Ration Recipes." A set of 12, on handy 3 x 5-inch cards, is yours simply by asking your Sheffield milkman.

Sheffield quality is not rationed

Sheffield Farms

Quality dairy products for 102 years

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

We're not happy about conditions

Difficulties affecting our supplies and personnel are forcing us to deliver some work that falls short of our normal high standard. Please bear with us, assured that we are doing our level best to satisfy you.

BOND LAUNDRIES

317 MAIN STREET OR. 4-7575

•SHOP AT SEARS AND SAVE

✓ Garden Equipment ✓ Hardware
✓ Fishing Tackle ✓ Linoleum
✓ Paints and Varnishes
✓ Housewares etc., at

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

587 Central Ave., East Orange, N. J.

YUDIN'S

14 Washington Street
East Orange, N. J.

Agents for

Pratt & Lambert
#61 Varnishes, etc.
Cabot's Stains
and Collopakes

KEEP COOL

at

JANE ENGEL

WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STS.
EAST ORANGE
Open Thursday 'Til 9 P. M.
Closed Saturday During July and August

VARIETY

• wartime shopping is easier when you can choose from over 2,000 quality foods.

KINGS

12 great markets in North Jersey

• FEATURING •
the greatest variety of foods in the state

Convenience IN NEW YORK

True convenience is measured not only by accessibility but also by the comfort, quietude and gracious informality found at the Pierre, all of which enhance the pleasure of your stay in New York.

Single Rooms from $6
Double Rooms from $8
Two Room Suites from $12
SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES
Home of the
COTILLION ROOM
for dining, dancing and entertainment

Hotel Pierre

Frank A. Pepper, Manager
FIFTH AVENUE AT 61st ST • NEW YORK

Hahne & Co.

Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.

CLINTON OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

OFFICE FURNITURE
Printing, Filing Supplies,
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks

16 Clinton Street
MARKET 3-4778-9

WISS

HOSTESS Gift

4 for $1

Cunning glass urns, very useful. Especially nice to use at the dinner table. Set of four. $1

Wiss
665 BROAD ST
NEWARK, N. J.

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors

RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS

For All Occasions

Everything in electrical appliances and supplies

Tel. Es. 3-5575

710 Springfield Avenue
NEWARK, N. J.

You will find complete banking and safe deposit facilities at our offices in six centers of the Oranges.

SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.

EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
NEW JERSEY

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Thermometers
Barometers
Sun Glasses
Magnifiers, etc.

H. C. Deuchler

541 Main Street, East Orange, N. J. Telephone Orange 3-1008
344 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J. Telephone Summit 6-3848

Janet Shops

Air-Step
THE SHOE WITH THE MAGIC SOLE

Shoes take these gasless miles prettily . . easily with the famed 'Magic Sole' in Lo-Heelers . . Ties . . Town Pumps . . After-Dark Fashions . . Summer Whites . . All with the 'Walk-More' motive . . All worthy of your precious Coupon No. 18.

6.50

Open a Janet Junior Charge

Air-Step Shoes at These Shops Only:

EAST ORANGE
Central Ave. at Harrison

BLOOMFIELD
53 Broad Street At the Centre

Open Several Nights a Week

Through the dark of night, and the heat of day, America's plane spotters have kept their lonely watch. Theirs is a job without recompense, without glory, without even the thrill of danger—yet they have kept to their posts. But there are times, when the fog rolls in or the skies are dark, that even the keenest human eyes are not enough. Then, along our shores and about our cities, we can depend on electronic sentries to scan the skies.

America's best plane spotter is BLIND *as a* BAT

RADAR is America's best plane spotter. Like the bat, which is equipped by nature with one of the most remarkable sets of blind-flying "instruments" known to man, radar can operate "blind" in night and fog. Waves from electronic tubes, incessantly scanning the skies, can "*feel*" through the dark the approach of an enemy plane.

Radar, and the Spitfires, stopped the Stukas in the skies over England in 1940. Radar, helping to direct the fire of an American warship in the Pacific, enabled it to hit a Japanese warship 8 miles away in pitch darkness.

Yet radar is no more miraculous than your radio set. It is simply the application of principles discovered many years ago. Many scientists and engineers—in this country and in Britain, some working alone, some in the Army and Navy, many in college and industrial research laboratories—played a part in its development. And General Electric was one of the first and most active in this field.

This was only natural. For, when in 1940 the Navy requested G.E. to begin the manufacture of radar equipment, we had been for more than 20 years engaged in the development and manufacture of the kind of electron tubes, circuits, and apparatus that makes radio, and *radar*, possible. Additional manufacturing facilities were started at once. And today, General Electric is supplying this equipment in quantity for the Army and the Navy.

Electronics is a Peacetime Science: We know it best through radio, a great and essential industry. But electronics works in almost every other industry, too—measuring in millionths of an inch, converting electric current to heat steel furnaces and to refine aluminum and magnesium, seeing through inches of steel, protecting property and human lives, regulating lighting. And electronic controls enable women to do many complex jobs in industry, releasing men for war.

But the destiny of electronics is not to replace—it is to add to the products and services we enjoy, and to make easier our ways of obtaining them. Things like television merely await the war's end. And in the electronic laboratories of today are the seeds of other, of new and undreamed-of benefits for tomorrow. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.*

SOME PEACETIME USES OF ELECTRONIC TUBES

Home Radio | *X-Rays* | *Elevator leveling* | *Textile, steel, and paper mill control* | *Television*

What is Electronics, Anyway?

1. What is an electron?

The electron is one of the fundamental particles of matter and electricity. Electrons are part of atoms; atoms make up molecules. And molecules, in turn, make up all the matter in the world, and in the universe of which the world is but a small part. The electron is far too small to be seen, even with the best microscopes. *Thirty thousand trillion trillion* electrons would weigh less than one ounce! Electronics is the science of electrons.

2. Who discovered electronics?

No one person. Electronics has grown as the result of the work of many scientists, in many countries, over the past 60 years. It is growing faster today than ever before, as scientists learn more about electrons and how to use them.

3. What is the difference between an electronic tube and a radio tube?

A radio tube is one of the many kinds of electron tubes. They are as varied as the jobs they do. Some are small as a thimble, others big as a man. Some are vacuum tubes, others contain rare gases. Some are made of glass, others of steel. New types are being developed all the time.

4. Is television an electronic development?

Yes. So is the radio, the X-ray, radar. Electronic tubes work in the long-distance telephone; they control important processes in industry; they count and sort and safeguard. New uses are being found almost every day.

5. What does electronics promise for the future?

Many things. New products and services, new medical tools to help safeguard human health. Perhaps equally important, it will give us a tool by which we can make things faster, better, and cheaper, so that we can all afford more of them.

FREE — *a 4-page "Primer of Electronics," explaining the simple principles of electronic tubes. For your copy write Dept. 6-201, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.*

★

The best investment in the world is in this country's future—

BUY WAR BONDS

You are invited to listen to "The World Today" at 6:45 p. m., EWT, Monday through Saturday, on CBS, and the "Hour of Charm" 10 p. m., EWT, Sundays, on NBC.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

American Warships Shell Japanese Bases on Kiska

Continued from Page 1

that the American cruiser lost in battle with Japanese forces in Kula Gulf on the morning of July 6 was the 9,700-ton light cruiser Helena.

"The next of kin of the casualties aboard the Helena will be notified as soon as possible," the Navy said.

The cruiser, which had been damaged at Pearl Harbor and was restored to service during the first 12 months of war in the Pacific, was the only announced American loss in the battle, in which six Japanese ships were "probably sunk," and several others, presumably four or more, were damaged.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on July 6 had numbered the damaged ships as four but the July 7 Navy communiqué said only that there were "several."

Using the MacArthur figure, Japanese naval ship casualties of all types sunk or damaged, now total 315 and the enemy has suffered an additional loss of 338 noncombatant ships. The comparable American figure for combatant ships, including the Helena, is 103 vessels overdue and presumed lost, destroyed to prevent capture, or sunk. Figures on American ships damaged are not available in their entirety.

The report of the attack on Kiska contained no details at all.

Kiska has been under aerial bombardment whenever weather permitted recently, but has not been attacked by surface ships in a long while.

Navy men on a quick check of previous war bulletins feund no record of a surface attack later than last Aug. .

At that time, warships shelled Kiska shore installations and ships in the harbor, simultaneously with the start ofthe invasion of the Southeastern Solomon Islands, including Guadalcanal.

The latest communiqué made celar that American planes were pounding out a steady rain of destruction over Japan's South Pacific bases as part of the general offensive which began a week ago.

Speculation was that the enemy shore batteries on Kiska did not reply becaues they did not wish to disclose their positions accurately. Theer recained of course the possibility that most of them were knocked out by the accuracy of shills from American warships.

Both the Navy announcement and General MacArthur's communiqué regarding the Battle of the Kula Gulf left many details to be filled in, including how many of the enemy ships hit were cruisers and how many destroyers. One definitely was a destroyer, blasted by 500-pound bombs of American planes after it had been beached by damage suffered in the naval engagement.

The communiqué also bore the assuring news that American forces on Rendova Island, seized at the outset of the new drive in the Central Solomons on June 30, now have been re-enforced and that frantic efforts of the Japanese Air Force to checkmate the offensive by fresh raids on Australia, New Guinea and our Solomons holdings have been broken up.

Defeat of the Japanese naval forces left imperiled the most immediate objective of the Solomons operations—the enemy air base of Munda on New Georgia.

Above it, Bairoko Anchorage, main source of supply, had been battered by shells of United States warships in a bombardment from the Kula Gulf the night before the naval battle. The United States destroyer Strong was lost during that action.

Below it, the re-enforced American garrison on Rendova has been shelling it from five miles away. And on New Georgia, American forces at Viru Harbor are in a position to move overland, having consolidated positions there.

Decisive Naval Battle Still to Be Fought

The fact that Kula Gulf is only 15 miles long and about eight miles across at its widest point made it obvious the battle was between limited and compartively light sea armament. In Washington, unofficial comment was that "the decisive naval action in the present offensive in the South Pacific apparently is still to be fought," with neither side as yet throwing in its battleships and aircraft carriers.

In air battles over the Solomons fighting scene, seven more Japanese planes were reported downed, bringing enemy losses there alone to 164. Eighteen raiders inflicted some damage July 6 on our Rendova positions but three were destroyed by ground defenses. The other four were bagged by planes over Kula Gulf as they attempted to break up the bombing of the beached destroyer.

Twenty-seven enemy bombers with an escort of 21 Zeros tried a daylight raid on Darwin, Australia, causing slight damage. Spitfires manned by Australians and British pilots downed five bombers and two Zeros. Seven spitfires were lost but three pilots were saved and three others were seen to bail out.

Fifteen Japanese planes raided the Nassau Bay area, 12 miles down the coast from Salamaua, New Guinea, where Americans landed June 30 in another daylight stab, but the enemy planes failed to inflict either damage or casualties, the communiqué said.

In still another Japanese aerial effort, nine bombers and four fighters went after the Bena Bena area 90 miles northwest of the Salamaua front where the Allies perhaps possess landing fields known to have been built there before the war. The raid was characterized as ineffective.

Russia:

Soviet Defense Holds Fierce Nazi Attacks

Advices reaching Moscow from the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front indicated the German High Command was sending wave after wave of armored units and infantry against strongly defended Soviet positions, making no appreciably headway.

Latest dispatches said that German armor battering forward in great weight on a narrow sector forced the Russians to evacuate two populated places, but that two hours later the Soviets counterattacked, halting any further enemy advance and somewhat restoring the Soviet positions.

No separate Russian noon communiqué was issued and there was no immediate announcement as to the reason, or whether this marked a permanent new policy.

Advices from the front, however, pictured great battles taking a terrible toll in men and armor. Four German infantry columns were reported to have attacked near Mtsensk 30 miles from Orel, to be driven back with 600 men killed. One column won and held Russian trenches briefly before falling back in a Soviet counterattack.

Russian airplanes hammered again and again at German concentrations of men and supplies behind the lines, and the Russians said the Germans, apparently husbanding their planes, used aircraft principally for direct support of infantry and tanks in battle, and were not striking at the Soviet rear.

The Germans, however, declared they had "effectively bombed" targets behind Russian lines. One Nazi broadcast said the Soviets had been forced back 25 miles between Orel and Tula.

The Russians said they believed large forces of German planes had been shifted from western European bases for the drive.

The Russian midnight communiqué reported destruction of 111 German planes and said 22 pilots had ben captured. One prisoner was said to have told Red Army officers that he was a member of the Seventh Detachment of the First Squadron of Dive Bombers and had been based in Yugoslavia prior to the start of the new German offensive.

Germans Attempt To Find Weak Spots

Front-line dispatches said the Germans were striking again and again in an effort to find weak spots in Russian defenses. Tank divisions and infantry struck, then recoiled, to be regrouped for a thrust again on the same front but in a different sector.

Principal factor in the success of the Soviet defense seemed to be the Red Army heavy artillery which rolled back the constant onrush of the heavy German tanks. As the armored divisions faltered and turned tail, Red Army infantry dashed from dugouts and slit trenches to engage the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.

The German Army, obviously planning for a major blow at the Russian Army, picked its battlefield with an eye to providing terrain most suitable for the massing of armored strength. The land around Orel, Sevsk and Kursk is flat, similar to that around Bryansk about 90 miles to the west where the Germans flung their heavy equipment against the Russians a year ago.

The Germans sent 300 to 400 tanks into the battle at a time only to have them smashed back by the Soviet artillery and low-flying Stormoviks, battlefront reports said.

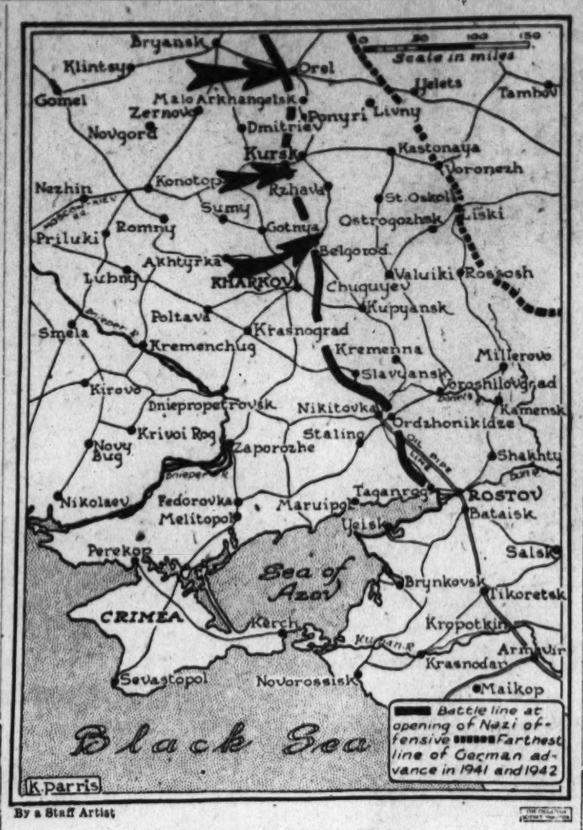
Frequently on the Orel-Kursk front they would switch from frontal attacks to attempts at flanking operations. In one clash, the Russians were said to have exerted pressure on the flank of attacking Germans, sending them reeling into a Soviet mine field where they lost 31 tanks and 600 men killed.

Despite heavy losses, the Germans rolled up replacements steadily, indicating that a tremendous reserve had been accumulated behind the lines.

Continuing the theme that the Russians had begun the offensive, the German communiqué declared that heavy Soviet attacks in the Belgorod area "by very strong forces which had been concentrated for weeks, failed."

German troops penetrated deeply into Russian positions, inflicting heavy losses, said the communiqué broadcast by Berlin. The radio asserted that 300 Soviet tanks had been destroyed or put out of action, and said 637 Russian planes were destroyed July 5 and 6 against loss of 41 Nazi aircraft.

The Vichy Radio said German reserves had been rushed to sectors "particularly threatened by Soviet attacks," and that "fighting on a still larger scale must be expected soon."



By a Staff Artist

The Russian Line Holds

Arrows show how Germans are continuing to hurl great forces of men and machines against unyielding Russian positions between Orel and Belgorod. In two days of unceasing attacks the Germans have been able to make only slight gains in the vicinity of Belgorod.

British Eighth Army Reported in Iraq

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 7

A Sofia dispatch quoting the Giornale d'Italia said a great portion of the British Eighth Army now was concentrated in Iraq, Iran and Syria, and said that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, its head, was reported to be in Baghdad.

Mediterranean:

Sicilian Airdrome Hard Hit by Bombers

Flying Fortresses from North Africa and Liberators from the Middle East Command poured hundreds of tons of high-explosive and fragmentation bombs on Gerbini Airdrome in Southern Sicily on July 6.

Aerial photographs disclosed terrific damage to administration buildings, hangars, parked aircraft, and landing strips at Gerbini and its four satellite fields.

It was at Gerbini that Flying Fortress gunners of the Northwest African Command destroyed 41 enemy fighters on July 5, and at least one more Axis plane was shot down during the July 6 double daylight blow.

A Middle East communiqué said that approximately 50 Liberators participated in the smash, dropping more than 285,000 pounds of high-explosive and fragmentation bombs on the Gerbini fields, covering runways and dispersal areas and leaving large fires burning. One enemy fighter was reported destroyed and two damaged while every Liberator returned safely.

Flying Fortresses from North Africa struck shortly after dawn and reported hits on an ammunition dump, administration buildings, hangars and five landing strips.

During the night of July 5 RAF Wellingtons hammered at Gerbini, starting five fires, while Biscari and Milo airfields were assaulted by South African Bostons and Baltimores and British Bostons. The same night heavy British bombers of the Middle East Command pounded railway installations at Catania, eastern Sicilian port.

Axis fighter opposition which reached a crescendo July 5, when more than 100 warplanes attacked a single formation of 27 Flying Fortresses, dwindled July 6 to almost nothing, returning pilots reported. The fourth day of the concentrated attack on Sicily's airfields saw the score stand at 110 Axis craft destroyed against an Allied loss of 19.

Veteran observers at Allied headquarters in North Africa cautioned against jumping to the conclusion that the Allies have won complete air supremacy over Sicily, but the sudden falling off in enemy fighter interception indicated that the Germans had lost most of their Sicilian-based land planes and were in need of reinforcements.

Only one small group of enemy fighters approached an American bombing mission on July 6, and escorting Lightnings drove them off.

American Mitchell medium bombers struck in two formations against Biscari Airfield in Southeast Sicily on the night of July 5. Despite a furious antiaircraft barrage, the bombers "hit the target right on the nose," observers reported.

Many Planes Destroyed on Ground

Judged by past results achieved and verified during the North African campaign, an attack such as is being hurled against Sicily destroys more enemy planes on the ground than in the air. It saps the enemy's morale and hamstrings counter measures by making a battlefield of each enemy air base.

Since the fall of Pantelleria on June 11 the Northwest African Air Force alone has destroyed 275 enemy aircraft in the air and has lost 83. Add to this the enemy planes wrecked on the ground—estimated by observers at several hundred—and the ratio of plane destruction goes up to 6-1 or 7-1 in favor of the Allies.

A dispatch from Cairo disclosed that 85 American Liberators took part in the July 5 assault on Messina in Sicily and dropped a record total for the Middle East Command of nearly 500,000 pounds of bombs on the big ferry terminal. It said that "aerial photography now indicates that damage to terminal facilities and railway facilities was even more extensive than first reported.

Balkans:

Guerrilla Defeat Claimed by Berlin

The Germans were reported by the Algiers Radio to have sent fresh troops to the Dodecanese Islands—potential Allied steppingstones to any invasion of the Balkans—and Berlin declared that Yugoslav and Greek guerrillas were being wiped out in another step to strengthen Axis defenses.

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's forces "for the most part have been wiped out" in Yugoslavia, the Berlin broadcast asserted and "mopping-up operations also made good progress in Greece in the last few days."

The Yugoslav and Greek Governments in London acknowledged heavier Axis opposition against Guerrillas, but said the claims that they were wiped out were fantastic.

The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York, said martial law had been proclaimed in Greece after strikes and demonstrations that threatened "to lead to a general uprising."

Berlin intensified propaganda efforts to convince the German people that the Allies had been balked in plans for invasion of Southern Europe.

The Germans still had made no announcement of the British Commando raid on July 4 upon airdromes in Crete, but one radiocast hinted at it by saying that a "sabotage attempt" against an airfield had been frustrated by German guards.

Continent:

Canadian Pilots Hit French Targets

RAF bombers conducted extensive mine-laying operations in enemy waters while speedy Mosquitos manned by Canadian crews attacked railway targets in France, the British Air Ministry announced.

One bomber was lost in these forays.

Two enemy fighter planes flew over the East Anglia district and at one point a few persons were wounded by machine-gun fire. There was no enemy activity over Britain after dark, however.

Allies Warn Axis of Reprisals If Any Cretans Are Harmed

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 7—Axis forces in Southeastern Europe got a foretaste of the tremendous Allied blows to come as British land forces carried out their small-scale but highly successful raid against vital enemy airfields on Crete on the night of July 4.

Not only can the raid itself be expected to set the enemy "on edge" throughout Europe but he has also received an explicit promise from the British that a full-scale Allied invasion of Crete is coming.

In addition, Axis troops have been given a solemn and unmistakable warning that every Axis officer, soldier, or civilian official who commits any breach of international law against Cretans will pay therefor in full.

The raid which destroyed a number of enemy aircraft on the ground and also wiped out important petrol reserves was followed by a radio warning to the Cretan population not to let the Germans tell them that invasion had finally come, thereby exposing themselves to enemy punishment. The British broadcast told the island population to wait quietly for the day when they could rise to aid in the real invasion.

Resistance Encouraged

There is a conviction that the attack will have an important psychological effect upon the enemy, already tensed in expectation of the awaited Allied offensive against the European continent.

What is more, the raid is expected to be equally effective in jarring Germany's Balkan satellites and in encouraging resistance on the part of conquered peoples.

Observers here believe that one reason why the attack will have an important psychological result on the enemy is that the latter is known to have been keyed up for a blow against Italy.

Thus the Cretan raid is like suddenly hitting a man from behind when he thought the enemy was in front. What is more, Berlin is unable to say whether the raid should be put down as a feint to deceive the Axis or whether it is a part of preparations for an immediate full-scale attack against the Balkans.

Names Carefully Noted

Great importance is attached to a statement contained in a broadcast to German and Italian troops following the raid that the Allied Governments had signed a joint declaration declaring punishment of war crimes to be one of their chief objectives.

The statement carried an ominous warning that steps were being taken to put this decision into practice, and that all breaches of international law were being carefully noted and the names of guilty parties recorded.

The British then went on to say that no war criminal can hope to escape punishment on the pretense of obeying orders from superior officers.

This latter declaration is looked upon here as extremely important and as signifying a new attitude on the part of the Allied Governments. It is pointed out that heretofore Washington and London had been inclined to the view that only those actually guilty of motivating war crimes should be punished and that a more lenient attitude should be taken toward those who merely carried out orders from a higher source.

All Equally Involved

It is now indicated that the Allies are convinced that Axis crimes implicate far more persons than merely leaders and that individual soldiers, petty officers, and routine civilian officials cannot expect to indulge in brutality and escape scot free.

This broader interpretation of war guilt has been advocated by many in Britain and the United States, to say nothing of those of the conquered countries. It is thought that it will make the Axis "little man" think twice before lending himself to his leaders' criminal plans.

The fact that while British forces were small they were able to accomplish considerable destruction is thought to indicate both expert planning on the part of the attackers and the possibility that the enemy was caught napping.

Such action undoubtedly contributes substantially to Allied knowledge of the enemy's plans and of the strength which Berlin considers necessary to hold Crete. Of one thing Berlin can be sure, the raid on Crete is only the beginning of Axis troubles in the Balkans.

First WLB Orders To 'Maintain' Union

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The War Labor Board has announced its first maintenance of membership orders since enactment of the War Labor Disputes Act, evidencing its belief that the law does not alter Board policy on union security.

Chairman William H. Davis said the Board acted in the light of opinion from counsel that the Act did not make such directives unlawful.

The cases in which the orders apply involve the McQuay-Norris Company, St. Louis and Indianapolis, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workears; Hermann Oak Leather Company, St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and the United Cork Company, South Kearny, N. J., and the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers.

Industry members of the Board dissented from the decision, but WLB sources said this was not significant because they cast negative votes on most union maintenance decisions prior to enactment of the law.

New Georgia Battle Waged Amid Jungles and Swamps

Continued from Page 1

amphibious force who is directing this invasion. Navy, Army, and Marine staff officers worked the entire time in close co-operation, planning every phase of the operation and drawing on the experience and potentialities of each service in a manner which totally contradicts any charges of interservice strife.

Admiral William J. Halsey has built the amphibious force into a compact unit which not only combines representatives of all the services, but which by reason of personal leadership and tactical ability commands the respect of all the staff, from the highest officers to the privates and seamen.

The New Georgia invasion, while apparently a limited operation as compared with Africa, Russia or the coming invasion of Europe, nevertheless illustrates the manner in which American forces in the South Pacific are filling the interim with blows designed to sap enemy forces until such time as a main blow on Japan is possible.

Heavy Japanese Losses

Campaigns in the Solomons to date have resulted in the Japanese loss of more than 1,800 aircraft, more than 50,000 troops, and countless hundreds of vital pilots and aircraft crews. A large section of enemy sea forces has also been destroyed. During the first two weeks of last month, for instance, the enemy lost more than 150 planes.

While the limited number of enemy troops engaged in the New Georgia invasion did not include any large concentration of Japanese land forces, the offensive forces of the enemy are scattered along the entire southern flank, necessitating a heavy concentration of planes and surface ships in the area.

This prevents consolidation and also hinders what might otherwise be a period in which the Japanese could be able to replenish planes and ships. It also provides valuable experience to the American forces.

It is expected that the New Georgia operation will be cleaned up in a far shorter time than Guadalcanal. But there is always present the possibility that the Japanese will attempt reinforcement in strength and that by withdrawing to the bush and setting up large numbers of scattered defense pockets force upon the American forces an extended mopping-up period.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Cool
JONASSON'S

"Success Dress"
No wonder! Beautifully designed in midsummer black rayon sheer . . . slenderizing two-piece effect with neatly tucked shoulders and tuck-and-flare skirt! Sparkle-trimmed with jeweled buttons and ruffled pockets. Sizes 12 to 20..... 19.95
Second Floor
Liberty at Oliver

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Member of F. T. D. A.
Phone Wellington 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Displays
92 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020
PITTSBURGH, PA.

There's Cream in Every Drop
OTTO'S Homogenized VITAMIN D MILK
Otto's Suburban Dairy, Inc.
Linden 6444
Serving
North Side—Bera's—North Hills—Crafton—Ingram
South Side—Sheridan—Sewickley

NOW—Complete Assortments
MEN'S 100% PURE WOOL SUITS
$34.50
The greater portion of these suits are in weights and patterns for year-round wear—for now and next winter, too. If you are in the market for a suit we suggest you see them. Sizes for Men and Young Men.
FRANK & SEDER
Fourth Floor Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLINS CLOTHES
The Home of "Robert Surrey" Suits 35.00 up
OPEN EVES. 'TIL 9
Collins Clothes
Cor. 7th & Edgmont Ave.
CHESTER

STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Reputedly Chester's Best Department Store for Home Furnishings
3rd and Market Street
CHESTER, PA.

CHESTER'S FASHION CORNER
Take your pick from Chester's most complete SPORTS WEAR DEPT.
Smart clothes at savings

SPEARE BROTHERS
STORE HOURS
Mon. thru Thurs., 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Friday 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
7th and Edgmont

Savings Within Reach of All
and Closer to You Than Ever Before
THOROFARE STREAMLINE SUPER MARKETS

P. H. Butler Co.'s
STREAMLINES
In Other Towns:
GREENSBURG, PA.
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO (3)
MORGANTOWN, W. VA. (2)
WHEELING, W. VA. (2)
NEW CASTLE, PA.
UNIONTOWN, PA.
GREENVILLE, PA.
CHARLEROI, PA.
E. LIVERPOOL, OHIO
WASHINGTON, PA.
ERIE, PA.
SHARON, PA.
COLUMBUS, OHIO (2)
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
CANONSBURG, PA.
ZELIENOPLE, PA.
VANDERGRIFT, PA.
LATROBE, PA.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
ELKINS, W. VA.
JEANNETTE, PA.

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK

It's Great
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PITTSBURGH, PA.
HELP YOURSELF TO SAVINGS
STREAMLINE
McCormick's Extracts
VANILLA
1 ounce bottle 19¢
2 ounce bottle 35¢

Peppermint, Maple, Black Walnut, Banana, Strawberry, Lemon 1 oz. bot. 19¢
7301 Penn Avenue
1800 West Liberty Avenue
Ohio River Boulevard
5632 Forward Avenue
4175 Perrysville Avenue
Boulevard of Allies
543 East Main Street, Carnegie
535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue
Washington Road, Mount Lebanon
1100 Saw Mill Run Boulevard
East Ohio Street
At 40th Bridge
4801 Baum Boulevard
2036 Centre Avenue
335 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport
New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning
South Washington and West Cunningham Streets, Butler

Japan's Policy Toward China Mixes Exploitation and Peace

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 7—Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, gave a timely warning when he stated in a recent speech that the Japanese must be expected to try to alleviate their approaching crisis by adopting a much more lenient policy toward the Chinese.

There is some evidence already of such a trend in contradiction to the fact that there are at the same time reports of continuing Japanese atrocities in parts of the occupied areas; of ruthless confiscation of foodstuffs and other goods; of recruiting of large Chinese labor forces and even of the use of poison gas at certain remote sectors of the China front.

But there has always been a considerable contradiction between the two main schools of thought in the Japanese Army with regard to policy toward the Chinese in the occupied regions and to China as a whole. The fact that both were able to put their respective policies into practice is not new but characterizes the lack of unity within the Japanese Army Command which has been in existence ever since the Manchurian invasion 12 years ago.

One group, the "strong men," have always denied the possibility of obtaining any worth-while cooperation from the Chinese in the occupied areas and any chance of compromise with the Chinese national Government.

Resort to Ruthlessness

The "strong men" hold, as they always did, that the most ruthless and undisguised exploitation and suppression of the "inferior" Chinese race is the only feasible method of making China useful for Japanese imperialism.

They initiated many of the well-known mass outrages in the occupied areas. They opposed at first the creation of the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime and later the granting of even a semblance of power to it and these "strong men," who bore the closest resemblance to the Nazi rulers of occupied Europe, have always ridiculed attempts at achieving any kind of compromise peace with the National Government of China.

The other more subtle and therefore even more dangerous group, "the compromisers," and alleged co-operators, however, have always argued that the ingenuity of the Chinese in the practice of passive resistance must defeat a Japanese policy of brute force if it is unaccompanied by other features and that such a policy will on the contrary only strengthen China by intensifying its newly won national unity and self-confidence.

Their policy is to interfere no more than absolutely necessary with normal Chinese life in the occupied regions; to give as much prestige and profits as they are deemed worth to whatever Chinese elements may be willing to co-operate, and to lay strong emphasis on pan-Asiatic, anti-American, anti-British and anti-Soviet arguments as a basis for Sino-Japanese understanding.

It is this second group which continues to advocate, and within its power to execute, a policy designed to offer the least possible provocation to the Chinese under Japanese rule to strengthen Wang Ching-wei; to try to make use of old Chinese dissensions and old Sino-foreign problems and misunderstandings.

Moreover this group has never ceased to put out peace feelers toward the National Government of China from time to time.

These two main groups, true to the semifeudal traditions that remain alive in the Japanese Army, are again subdivided into factions and cliques with special interests of their own. Their complicated fight for control of Japan's China policy has been going on ever since the Sino-Japanese war began. It seems once again to have become acute recently.

One of the reasons for this development is the recent considerable growth of Allied military power against the Axis in general and in the Pacific in particular.

Since Japan is being forced more and more on the defensive, it must pay more attention than ever to securing its position in China and to doing so with a minimum of military strength. It would seem that the two groups are in disagreement about the best way of achieving this aim.

Puppet Troops Used

The "compromisers" are probably, as before, against spending men and materials on further attempts at defeating the Chinese Government Army while some at least of the group of "strong men" apparently take the view that the defeat of Free China or at least its reduction to impotence by military means is a matter of vital importance in view of Allied preparation for the future use of Free China as a base of operations against Japan.

It is difficult to tell what role the recent Japanese offensive in West Hupeh and its singular failure has been playing in these Japanese controversies, especially since there is no means of telling which of the two groups was responsible for the fateful mistake of using a relatively large number of Chinese puppet troops in the offensive whose patriotic attitude contributed much to the Chinese Victory.

On balance it would seem that the "compromisers" may have gained in consequence of the West Hupeh fighting and that their policy of securing Central China by more support for the puppet regime of Wang-Ching-wei rather than by making inroads into Free China may have to be accepted by Tokyo.

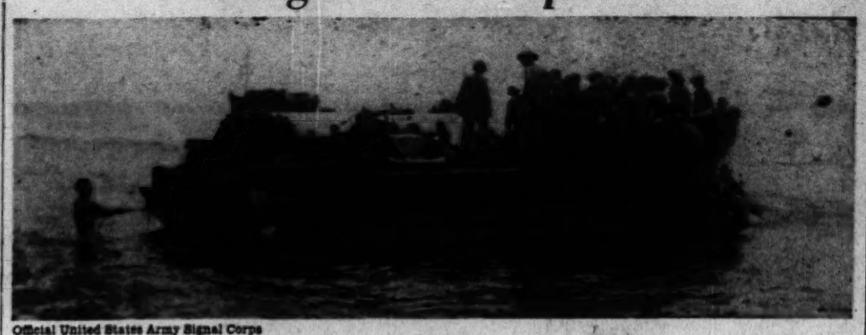
For the West Hupeh fighting has clearly demonstrated that the Chinese Government troops are still quite strong and in good fighting spirit and that Allied air support for them has already taken on respectable proportions so that a large-scale attack against China, far from making it certain that the defensive position of Japan as a whole would be improved, might actually land Japan in even greater difficulties than those it has to fear if Free China is more or less left alone.

Seek Food Resources

Whatever the decision of Tokyo on strategy toward Free China may be it would seem that in the occupied territories the group of subtle schemers, intriguers and "compromisers" will probably gain more influence in the future, not only because a fresh intensification of passive and active Chinese resistance in the huge regions of the Japanese rear must be prevented at a time when Allied offensives have to be expected practically everywhere nor because the desperate efforts of the Japanese at obtaining by one method or another the greatest possible quantities of foodstuffs and other materials from occupied China must be continued with a minimum of complications, but mainly for the important reasons of long-term strategy and international policy.

It is evident that the most intelligent elements in the Japanese Army, Navy and Government are now beginning to realize the inevitability of their defeat in the present war and that they have ceased to plan for victory, yet that they are now striving for two closely connected aims: first, to postpone defeat as long as possible in the hope that adroit maneuvering may still give them a relatively favorable peace, and, second, to create in good time conditions for a "come back" like that of Germany after 1918. Both these aims naturally lend special importance to China and to the "compromisers" in the Japanese Army of Occupation.

'Barged In' on Japanese



Official United States Army Signal Corps

Long Barge Aids Pacific Isle Landings

The type of long barge from which American landing parties and their equipment have been unloaded on the coasts of New Guinea and New Georgia.

Roosevelt's Greeting to China Cites Fulfillment of Pledges

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a special short-wave radio greeting to the people of China today on the sixth anniversary of their resistance to Japanese aggression.

The message, read for the President in a transmission from San Francisco to Chungking, was followed by excerpts from former addresses by Mr. Roosevelt in his own voice.

"Our friends have long known what our enemies are learning today," the message declared, "that the promises of the United States are always kept and our pledges are always redeemed.

"The statements which follow have been made by me at various times since we joined hands with you in this war. It is good to know that the hopes and promises I expressed on these former occasions are all being borne out today.

"I send you, the people of China, the heartfelt greetings of your partners, the people of the United States."

There followed these reproductions of past addresses by the President:

. . . "We are fighting on the same side as the brave people of China, those millions who for . . . years have withstood bombs and starvation and have whipped the invaders time and again in spite of the superior Japanese equipment and arms. . . .

"Chungking has been almost wiped out of existence—yet it remains the Capital of an unbeatable China. That is the conquering spirit which prevails throughout the United Nations in this war. . . .

"No matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. . . .

"The common needs of all humanity are joining the culture of Asia with the culture of Europe and the culture of the Americas to form, for the first time, a real world civilization."

Chiang Decorated

CHUNGKING, China, July 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was decorated today as Chief Commander, Legion of Merit, by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, U. S. Commanding General for China, India, and Burma, representing President Roosevelt.

Canvass for WAC

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—In the first action of its kind in the nation, New York's City and County War Councils will conduct a house-to-house canvass this week seeking enlistments in the Women's Army Corps and the aviation cadets of the United States Air Force.

Diplomacy 'West Point' Is Plan of Nebraskan

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Establishment of a "West Point of Diplomacy"—an academy to train men and women for diplomatic posts—was advocated today by Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska.

He said he had prepared legislation to set up an "Academy of Foreign Service" patterned after the military acadmy at West Point, N. Y., and the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., "in order to promote peace, greater understanding and good will throughout the world."

British Subsidize Food as Inflation Curb

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—Government wartime subsidies, particularly for foodstuffs, are generally regarded as having fully justified themselves in Britain, though it must at the same time be pointed out that British experience confirms that subsidies of themselves won't stave off inflation.

Subsidies are, in fact, regarded as but one of the necessary steps which must be taken to avoid inflation. But even more important is drastic control of individual purchasing power.

In other words, while ready support is given here to President Roosevelt's words that "British experience has demonstrated that limited subsidies can be effectively used as a key weapon against inflation," there are a number of other key weapons which must also be called up at the same time if real success is to be obtained.

How greatly food subsidies have contributed toward stabilizing conditions here was emphasized by Lord Woolton, Food Minister, in a week-end interview. "The cost of living has been kept stable in food. During the last war prices went up and up. That will not happen during this war. The Government is subsidizing food to the amount to £145,000,000 a year. We have to tax the country to ensure this stability, but the general gain especially to poorer people is enormous."

Poorer Households Helped

Lord Woolton also pointed out the significant fact that "now 18 shillings out of every pound spent by the housewife goes in price-controlled goods. Only things like asparagus, mushrooms, peaches, and lettuce are not price-controlled" for the simple reason that it is impracticable to control the price of highly perishable commodities.

Government subsidies and price controls have justified themselves by the help given to poorer sections of the community in Britain. Flour, bread, oatmeal, meat, potatoes, sugar, milk, eggs, and tea, are among the commodities which have been so dealt with.

Combined with a comprehensive rationing system which has prevented wealthier members of the community from benefiting unfairly at the expense of the poorer, it is generally agreed that the British public, as a whole, never have been more fairly and evenly fed.

The result in steadying food prices is shown in the Minister of Labor's index of retail food prices which shows the trend as follows: Taking September, 1939, as 100, the figures for December, 1939, was 120; September, 1942, was 116; December, 1942, was 119; and for the rest of June, 1943, was practically the same.

Canada's Objective

From a social viewpoint British experts would agree with Mr. James L. Ilsley, Canadian Minister of Finance, when in introducing food subsidies in Canada early this year he said: "It is sufficient if by reduction of certain prices, whether they have risen or not, the total cost of the consumers' budget is moved back."

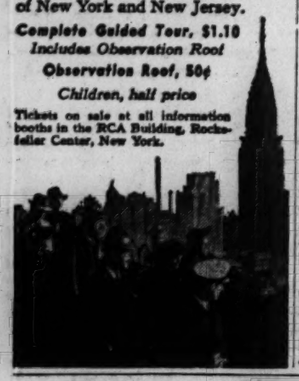
But it cannot be too strongly underlined that British experts are also convinced that Government subsidies alone are insufficient to prevent inflation here. Subsidies have been accomplished by tight control and management of food supplies.

In fact, almost all that is possible along these lines has been done. But that is not enough. Drastic taxes, as well as a compulsory savings program, had to be introduced so as to get back into Government hands a larger proportion of that excess purchasing power resulting from the war.

Excess Buying Power

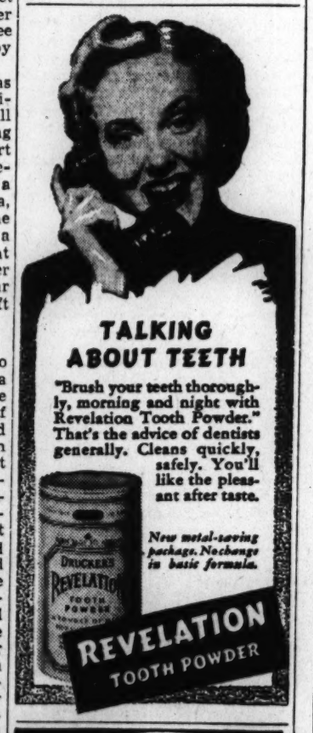
When British economists read that American citizens now have [after what has been returned to the Government in taxes and war savings bonds] $2,000,000,000 more to spend each month than they did two years ago and few goods they can buy with it, they ask what is to be done with this money.

There's so much to see on a Guided Tour of
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK
• It would take you days to know your way around this city within a city, but on a one hour Guided Tour you will see everything, including the 70-story RCA Observation Roof with its inspiring 50-mile view of New York and New Jersey.
Complete Guided Tour, $1.10
Includes Observation Roof
Observation Roof, 50¢
Children, half price
Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.



A.
CHARLES OF THE RITZ
PERMANENT WAVE
complements the natural tendency of your hair to wave. Expert operators, trained to diagnose hair textures, determine the method . . . the result is a lovely, soft wave that compliments you!
Charles of the Ritz
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
IN NEW YORK: Wickenham 2-3455 IN BOSTON: KENmore 5322

Howard Quality Reputation
is known Throughout the Nation
DISCRIMINATING AMERICANS have always turned to those with a reputation, established upon a long record of undeniable excellence. Howard, for nearly a quarter of a century, has enjoyed such a reputation for fine clothes at a price within easy reach of most men.
In times like these, when quality is more important than ever, the man who knows, goes to Howard for his clothes. Here at Howard, you find all the appeal of quality, style smartness, long wear at a low price.
Howard Year 'round Suits $26.75
Howard Sport Coats . . $16.50
Howard Lounger Jackets $15
Youngfellow Suits . . . $16.75
Sizes 12 to 20...Regular, Stocky and Long
HOWARD CLOTHES
38 Conveniently Located Howard Stores


TALKING ABOUT TEETH
"Brush your teeth thoroughly, morning and night with Revelation Tooth Powder." That's the advice of dentists generally. Cleans quickly, safely. You'll like the pleasant after taste.
New metal-saving package. No change in basic formula.
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL
A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.
Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.
Rooms with private bath
SINGLE from $3.50
DOUBLE from $5.00
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE AT 49TH ST. NEW YORK
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
R. A. Whalen, Mgr.

4TH OF JULY MADE TRAVEL HISTORY
. . . but, please, don't make history repeat!

We have just carried the greatest passenger volume in New York Central history.

And we want to thank those who rode our trains last week-end for being good sports in a difficult situation.

We threw into the job every available man, locomotive, Pullman car, coach and diner. But there just weren't enough to handle in comfort all the fighters on furlough, wartime business travelers, and civilians trying to get away for a few days' rest.

If war could have taken the week-end off, things might have been better. But war knows no holidays.

The war freights had to keep rolling. So did the troop trains which now use half the Pullmans and a third of the coaches. And, of course, there was no way of recalling for the occasion the 21,000 experienced New York Central workers now in the armed services.

It's over now. We did our level best. And we appreciate the good natured understanding everyone showed, but we hope that Fourth of July history won't be repeated every week-end from now 'til Labor Day.

Serving on America's vital supply line, we have a war job to do. That is why the Government and we of New York Central urge you . . . this summer especially . . . to *travel on essential business only.* Help keep the tracks clear for Victory.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

NEW YORK CENTRAL
One of America's Railroads . . . All United for Victory

Canadian Naval Training Base Prepares for 10,000 Recruits

H. M. C. S. CORNWALLIS, DEEP BROOK, Nova Scotia, July 7 (AP)—Canada's small but hard-hitting Navy will soon get its first seamen, gunners, and stokers from a new $12,000,000 naval training base established here early this year on the shores of the Annapolis Basin.

First recruits arrived at the station late in June to begin an intensive 10-week training course at the large tract which the Canadian Government purchased from the estate of the late E. P. Morse for $26,000.

Although construction of the 90 buildings which will house the various schools is not yet completed, there were at the end of June 3,444 trainees, of which 147 were officer candidates and 60 Wrens taking specialized courses, in addition to 1,400 civilian construction workers.

Work on the base is rapidly nearing completion, and when the school is filled to capacity it is expected to have a complement of 10,000.

Canada started the war with only a small number of ships, but has assumed an ever-larger share of patrol and convoy work in the North Atlantic, and the Department of Naval Services was hard pressed to train the volume of recruits needed to man the expanding Navy.

Famous Pushcart Brings Only $12.50

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The most famous pushcart in the world was worth only $12.50 today, and that for sentimental reasons only.

Eric Edmonston, who often bought a bag of peanuts from the late Steve Vasilakos, purchased the pushcart at auction yesterday, explaining that he "just hated to think that somebody would buy it who wouldn't appreciate it."

Thrown in with the sale were some clippings about Vasilakos, who set up the pushcart opposite the White House a generation ago and thereby met Presidents and Kings.

'House of the Future' Proves Its Value

Goodyear

Where Efficiency Is the Watchword

Left: Mrs. Larry Hillyer fries an egg on the combination stove, sink, and electric refrigerator in the kitchen of her Goodyear "House of the Future," located at Litchfield Park, Arizona. Right: Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer check the family budget in front of their home. Both are employees of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Arizona Division.

Chinese Quota Law Is Urged By Mrs. Luce

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut expects that repeal of the Oriental exclusion acts will be sought during the next session of Congress, with Chinese being put under the quota system.

In a speech last night at a forum of the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University, Mrs. Luce termed the exclusion acts a "gross insult to the Chinese people." She added: "Anti-Chinese laws put upon our statute books years ago by Congress seem to have anticipated and given approval to the whole Hitler doctrine of race theology."

She said that placing the Chinese under a quota system would allow the entry of 105 Chinese a year, and declared such a number was "hardly a threat to American labor markets, the American way of life, or even our so-called white civilization."

The Hanan Hurdler . . . we believe it *incomparable!* for you.

$10.95

A Hanan HURDLER to wear everywhere. A beautiful oxford with a smart flap and welted toe. Comfortable! Comes in tan, blue or black calf.

At first, you'll think the sweetest thing about the Hanan Hurdler is its aristocratic air of smartness . . . *until* you've worn it for a day or two and find you *never KNEW* such foot comfort before . . . *until* you find (a long time later) that your HURDLERS wear *well*, wear long, and *stay good-looking*, and *still* comfortable.

Quality—Like Character—Endures

DEFEAT IS UNTHINKABLE! BUY U.S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

HANAN *Shoes*

NEW YORK: 516 Fifth Avenue, 187 Broadway, 1375 Broadway (men's shoes only). CHICAGO: 36 North Michigan Avenue. BALTIMORE: 324 North Charles Street. DETROIT: 40 Adams Avenue West.

Plea for World Co-operation To Be Put Before the People

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Advocates of postwar international collaboration will take their views to the people this summer with a bipartisan speaking campaign reminiscent of the days of Chautauqua platform oratory.

Giving up the vacation they might otherwise spend 16 members of the Senate and House expect to employ the forthcoming congressional recess in trying to convince the American people that Congress ought to make an early expression on the United States' postwar intentions.

This campaign will take the form of speaking tours by teams of two—one Republican and one Democrat in most cases—covering the country from New Hampshire to California. The expenses will be paid by various organizations interested in postwar collaboration.

The idea is reported to have originated in discussions between Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas. Those who will carry it out include Democratic Senators Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, Lister Hill of Alabama, and Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, Republican Senators Ball, Harold H. Burton of Ohio and Homer Ferguson of Michigan.

Also planning to participate are Democratic Representatives A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, Albert Gore of Tennessee, James A. Wright of Pennsylvania, and Robert Ramspeck of Georgia and Republican Representatives Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, Charles M. La Follette of Indiana and Robert Hale of Maine.

Representing several shades of opinion, the speakers plan to argue the general question of whether Congress should act now to commit this country to a postwar course of collaboration with other nations. Some will make an extensive series of speeches, appearing in several states.

Three WLB Commissions Reduced to Panel Status

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three of the War Labor Board's (WLB) industry-wide commissions—shipbuilding, trucking, and non-ferrous metals—have been shorn of their decision-making power.

The WLB reduced them, in effect, to the status of panels to assure conformity with the Connally-Smith Act and to prevent the upsetting of area wage rates.

Plastics Help Meet Needs Of Housing

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Convinced that even natural rubber is no more than a plastic, a tire company here regards itself as in the plastic business, not merely in the rubber business, and one of its fruits is housing.

War-emergency or postwar housing may seem far afield from the province of a tire-maker, but the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has already helped meet its own housing shortage with plastic units and is gunning for the civilian market after the war.

"'Goodyear Tire and Plastics Company' would be a more appropriate name," confessed a Company official this week during opening ceremonies for a new Research Laboratory which has helped produce the self-contained housing units to sell for $1,800. The official did not even shy from the suggestion to dub his Company: "Goodyear Company, Alchemists of Today for Tomorrow," for the $1,325,000 laboratory is decorated with admitted "Alchemistic symbols" of ancient brewers and modern researchists.

Not a Glorified Trailer

Some persons viewing the portable unit might be tempted to discount it as being but a glorified trailer. But officials of one of the nation's most capitalistic firms stress the very socialist observation that its plastic unit represents better housing than is available perhaps to a majority of Americans today.

Because the units can be sold at a profit under private enterprise, Goodyear's housing program is American to the core, its officials point out.

So "revolutionary" is the company's vision, according to J. C. Thomas of the home-planning department, that the plastic unit may radically change a home-maker's concept to one of being tied to his automobile instead of to his plot of ground.

The unit displayed here was moved in short order on a truck from New York. Experiments are under way to put it on wheels like a trailer, and it could always be shipped by freight car "easier than it takes for a person to pack his household goods and move them to another town," Mr. Thomas explained.

Several units have been completed for workers at a Goodyear plant in Litchfield Park, Ariz., and the master type has been offered to Federal officials for mass production to meet present housing deficiencies.

For the postwar output, the units are to be assembled and produced no doubt in plants building war planes today. Included will be furniture and fittings, except tableware, dishes, and bedclothing. Special furniture was designed for compactness.

Upon reaching its destination the Goodyear home would be connected with existing sewer, electricity and water facilities and, within a few hours, the family would be ready to resume living on the same basis with which it left the previous site.

Two Bedrooms

For a family of four, the unit has two bedrooms, one containing a double bed and the other two bunks; also a dresser and other facilities.

It included a combination living and dining room, with a single refrigerating and range unit and sink; bay windows with storage space in addition to the bedroom closets; and a lavatory with a running-water basin, toilet and combination tub-shower.

During transport from one site to another, the unit travels with the bay windows and bunk beds compacted into the interior, providing an overall width of not more than the eight feet which is the limit for most highways.

The 27-foot length of the unit remains constant, in place or in transit. When set up, the overall width is 14 feet.

Plywood with an exterior sheeting of light metal doubles as wall and strut. Insulation is gained by a cotton-light synthetic resin between the plywood and the interior wallboards, also of plastic. The two-inch wall, thanks to the insulation, offers the equivalent of 18 inches of brick in resistance to heat and cold.

Salvage possibilities of the unit if used for war housing are high, in comparison with many barrack types which cannot be moved after the war assignment ends. The Goodyear units, Mr. Thomas says, can be resold in their entirety and used as a lake-side cottage or as an all-year home for low-income workers.

Rudolph Forster

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Rudolph Forster, who passed on here today, was an executive clerk at the White House and an assistant to many Presidents.

Mr. Forster, a native of the District of Columbia, was a Government stenographer when he was called to the White House in President William McKinley's Administration "to help out for a few days." That was March 5, 1897, and those "few days" stretched out for 46 years.

When he reached retirement age last October, President Roosevelt issued an executive order exempting him from retirement for age, at the same time extending the exemption to Mr. Forster's veteran associate, Maurice C. Latta.

A note to them said: "This is permanent. I don't want either of you to leave me as long as I'm here. F. D. R."

Mr. Forster was in direct charge of the White House offices adjoining the Presidential residence.

still $2.50 for a fine single room with bath

$3.50 to $7.00 Double

1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS

Write for Maps and Booklet

Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St New York, N.Y.

George H. Newton, Manager

SUMMER SUIT SCOOPS

Plaid seersucker suit. Red, brown, blue, green, white pique trim. 9-17, **9.90**

Saddle stitched spun rayon suit. Pink, aqua, lemon. Sizes 10 to 20 . . **10.90**

Beruffled Anderson plaid gingham. Red, brown or blue. 10 to 18 . . . . . **14.90**

Spun rayon, red jackets, gray or blue skirts, white dots, 10 to 18 . . . **12.90**

Pastel plaid seersucker suit. In blue, green or pink. Sizes 10 to 18 . . . **14.90**

SKYLIGHT SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

BIRMINGHAM—2028½ N. First Ave.
ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
Nothing But Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 38 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

BELLFLOWER
MARY HARRIS WATSON
Realtor—Insurer
PERFECT SERVICE
333 E. Artesia Blvd. Tel. 72366

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
METTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
8758 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 64787

GLENDALE RENTALS AND SALES
ETHEL C. SAMPLE, Realtor
604 N. Central Ave. Citrus 1-0982

HOLLYWOOD—SAM COGGIN — Real Estate, Building Loans, Homes, Income. 821 Cloverdale Ave. YO. 3281.

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
ON THE RIVIERA OF THE PACIFIC
HILDA C. BARRINGER
REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—INSURANCE
P. O. Box 438 Glencove 8-4845

Los Angeles, 6233 Wilshire Blvd. WA 8831
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

NO. HOLLYWOOD LUNETTA BUCKLEY
San Fernando Valley Properties
12034 Chandler Blvd. Su. 1-8060

PASADENA
Since 1887 our predecessors and ourselves have been selling good homes. Furn. and unfurn. rentals. We sell all kinds of Insurance. Residential loans 4%. No commissions.
The William Wilson Co.
40 N. Garfield SY. 3-8111

PASADENA—Needed at once, homes and apartment income in So. Calif. Have cash buyers; also Eastern exchanges. Write Lehmann Hisey, Citizens Bank Bldg.

PASADENA, ALTADENA, SAN MARINO
Real Estate and Insurance
EDWARD COSLETT CO.
Realty Bldg., 385 E. Green St., Pasadena

REDLANDS, Calif., 8 Fifth St.—Orange groves, beach and mountain homes. Geo. J. and Etha D. Fowler. Phone 4545.

SAN PEDRO (L. A. Harbor), 645 W. 9th—Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance. Hunter McConnell, Realtor. Home Specialist.

SANTA MONICA—4-unit furnished court. Income $2,530 yearly; $14,500; near University. L. A. WARRELL, 327 Arizona.

Sierra Madre—Hotel Sierra Madre Bldg.
JOHN C. LOOMIS, Realtor
Homes—Property Management—Insurance

PERCY H. GOODWIN CO.
Established 1878
303 First National Bldg.
GENERAL INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE SALES, LOANS, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
San Diego, California

JACKSON DIGGS—Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income, Ranches, Exchanges
Property Management, Rentals
4916 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX. 1196

GEORGE H. FLEBBE
374 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills CR. 1-0435
Specializing in
Lake Arrowhead Recreational Homes
For Sale and For Rent

No. Hollywood—11701 Ventura Blvd.
EDWIN S. BINGHAM
Hillside 2254—REALTOR—Sunset 27206

"We Cover the Field"
Sales and Exchanges, Homes and Incomes,
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles YO 5151

R. C. Patterson, 108 E. Valley, El Monte
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
10 mi. E. of L. A. End of Santa Fe Trail

California (Continued)

EDWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance—Business Opportunities. 451 Porter Bldg., San Jose Col. 5880

MAE McKINLEY HE 8238
Rentals—Property Management—Sales
7977 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood Gr 5501

VISITORS to SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St.
Weekly-Monthly Rates 2-3 Rooms

Wayne Alexander, Real Estate
1491 Ocean Ave. San Francisco EL 4043

District of Columbia

SALES—RENTALS
MORTGAGE LOANS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
INSURANCE
RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO.
1321 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

AMOS W. McDEVITT
D. C. and Maryland Properties RA 4422

SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association Real Estate Boards

KEER & KEER
Homes in Suburban Washington
4210 Lee Highway Arlington Va

Illinois

REAL ESTATE
Mortgages Made and Sold
Property Management—Insurance
Paul J. Quetschke & Co.
4165 Lincoln Ave. Chicago, Illinois
Est. 1910 Tel. Buckingham 8400

Real Estate—Mortgages
Insurance
AVENUE REALTY & MORTGAGE COMPANY
Avenue Bank Building
Oak Park, Illinois
EDC. 7050 AUS. 3240

3730 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Beautiful 7-room apartment, opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in bldg. BIT 7289.
WIRTZ, HAYNIE & EHRAT, Inc. 3180 Sheridan Road, Chicago. WEL. 3000.

REAL ESTATE—MTGS.—INSURANCE
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
129 N. Main Street Rockford, Ill.

Real Estate BURROUGHS REALTY Loans
Let us manage your property—small or large
3967 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago KIL. 6100

HELENE S. CAMERON
2738 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago LIN. 1400
Guest and Rooming Houses. Better Type.

Indiana

INSURANCE
RENTALS—LEASES—SALES
KELLER REALTY, Inc.
9 E. Market St., Rm. 130 Indianapolis

Iowa

ART WAGNER
Realtor and Appraiser
526 Lane Building Davenport, Iowa

West Des Moines—507 Elm. Phone 46
CLARENCE M. CORNWELL
Insurance—Bonds—Loans—Sales

Massachusetts

Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALVORD BROS., Realtors
Office, 41 Union St., Newton Center

CAPE COD property of all kinds for sale or lease. Summer and military rentals also. ALICIA RENAULT, 616 Main St., Hyannis. Tel. 890-W

RENTALS—SALES
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors
1297 Beacon Street, Brookline (Boston)
ASPinwall 1304

Massachusetts (Continued)

CANTERBURY HOTEL APARTMENTS
1-2-3 Room Furnished Suites, kitchenettes if desired. 14 Charlesgate W., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Belmont single, 6 rms., gar.; reas.; attrac. location. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge Kir. 6802, Tro. 0037.

Michigan

THE F. A. SERGEANT COMPANY
403 First National Bldg. Phone 23250
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Real Estate—Management—Insurance

REAL ESTATE
—INSURANCE
6th Floor Dime Bldg. Cad. 0321
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & Co.
Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

Minnesota

For Better Homes
THE SPRING CO., Realtors
Rentals—Sales—Insurance
Mortgage Loans—Management
Wh. 2766 43rd and Upton
MINNEAPOLIS

A. L. SHINNERS CO.
Complete Real Estate Service
302 Midland Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Missouri

WM. K. PROTZMANN CO.
REALTOR—INSURANCE
St. Louis 3026 N. Grand JE 4616
Sales in All Parts of CITY and COUNTY

See CHARLES W. YOUNG
If you want to buy or sell real estate with DUKE-YOUNG, Inc., 16 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. CH. 3944

Montana

Missoula
Real Estate—Insurance
Ferguson-Barden Agency

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER COMPANY
Realtors—Property Management—Insurance
Safe Deposit Vaults
City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

Nevada

RENO
HOMES—RANCHES—INSURANCE
GUY MARSH CO.—Realtors
Title Ins. Bldg. 20 E. First St.

New Jersey

Real Estate—Appraising—Renting
Leasing—Management—Sales
PETERS, 218 Stuyvesant Ave.
Lyndhurst, New Jersey Rit. 2-3505

ANDREW HAYE, Realtor
Country and Town Properties—Insurance
167 North Ave. Tel. Plainfield 6-1617

A. M. FREEMAN CO.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
332 E. State Street Phone Trenton 8781

MARTIN & WEIR, inc., Realtors
Real Estate and Insurance
131 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO 2-2900

HENRY M. LESHER
Homes—Investments—Management
58 No. Grove St., East Orange Or. 3-4276

ROLAND R. HARDEN
Real Estate, Insurance, 200 Marne Avenue, Haddonfield. Bell, Haddonfield 39.

New York

New York City, 160 East 48th Street
THE BUCHANAN
Spacious apartments overlooking quiet garden, conv. to Grand Central Station, Radio City. Maid serv. avail. Restaurant on prem. For immediate or October occupancy. 3 rooms, $75; 4-5 rooms from $125. Write, phone Mr. Marr. WI. 2-5151

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
EVERY PHASE OF REAL ESTATE
Auctions—Appraisals—Industrials
Analysis—Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

15 Minutes from Manhattan
FRANKLIN B. TYRRELL, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
71-30 Austin St., Forest Hills Bo 8-7030

Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio Sales—Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B. STRATTON
1990 Ford Drive GArfield 7070

COLUMBUS — C. A. BECKETT
Real Estate
2267 Indiana Ave. LA. 9940

HARRY D. WISE, Realtor
Canton and North Canton—Real estate and all kinds of insurance. Office 9370. Res. 9596

Oregon

Everything in Real Estate
Loyall R. Rugh
1029 Willamette St., Eugene

Pennsylvania

EDWARD L. NOYES
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
23 So. Chester Rd., Swarthmore, Pa.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Wilson H. Ewart Tel. Liv. 1338
311 W. Clarkson Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Estate and Insurance
JENKINSON REALTY CO.
Linden 3147 Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rhode Island

COOLER HOUSEHUNTING
Preview's illustrated new 1943 New England catalog helps you select your home, estate, farm or camp in cool comfort. Saves traveling time and fuel. Hundreds of splendid properties completely described. Just send $1 to the National Real Estate Clearing House, PREVIEWS, INC., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ELEANOR F. MATTSON
Real Estate—Insurance
630 Willett Ave., Riverside Tel EA. 3229

Tennessee

FOR Real Estate and General Insurance see Mrs. T. I. Klyce with Dean-Paine Co., Inc., Realtors and Insurors, 26 S. Second St., Memphis.

Texas

ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY
(And All North Side Properties)
5946 Broadway San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO—Duplex, 4 rms. each side, North Side, like new, pos. now. Others. Warren & Worden, Travis Bldg. C. 7117.

SAN ANTONIO—For Sale; spacious, 8-room, 2-story, older home, select neighborhood, walking dis. price $4750. Garfield 6311.

HOTEL in Texas "For Sale," 80 rooms, over half with private baths, balance all connecting baths; near large Defense Area; well located in good hotel city. $30,000 cash down will handle deal.
H. C. MUELLER
Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

Washington

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
HOME — FINANCE
COLUMBIA REALTY COMPANY
3708 Ferdinand St., Seattle RA-0502

We specialize in quality homes
CECIL BURROUGHS CO.
1411-4th Ave. Bldg., Seattle, SE-1188

DONAHUE "your home finder"
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE—NOTARY
408 18th Ave. N., Seattle PR-3030

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE
FREDERICK P. JONES
Complete Real Estate Service
782 No. Milwaukee Street

Real Estate Service cheerfully given. We cover Milwaukee and its Suburbs, close-in farms and acreage.
WALLACE J. KIRCHER & ASSOCIATES
5600 W. Clarke St. Hilltop 1700

Milwaukee Real Estate Sales Insurance
EDWARD E. EHMKE, Realtor
6038 W. North Ave. Kilbourn 5454

Manitoba, Canada

ARONOVITCH & LEIPSIC, LTD
Realtors
Commercial Property Specialists
Sales Development Management
Members N. A. R. E. B.
Winnipeg Since 1908

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1943

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of June 30, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$320,796,788.58
United States Government Obligations	618,495,114.06
State and Municipal Securities	20,883,090.94
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	2,010,000.00
Other Securities	14,525,823.67
Loans and Discounts	304,836,233.60
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	4,457,898.91
Banking Houses	12,858,148.05
Other Real Estate	56,979.21
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	7,588,372.50
Other Assets	5,542,146.56
Total	$1,312,050,596.08

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,200,114,866.49
Acceptances Executed	$15,976,442.77	
Less: Held for Investment	10,892,854.27	5,083,588.50
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		5,750,384.66
Other Liabilities		6,117,628.73
Reserve for Contingencies		9,864,691.79
Capital	$27,312,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	18,119,435.91	85,119,435.91
Total		$1,312,050,596.08

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

For Victory . . . Buy War Savings Bonds Regularly

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about resourceful air corps man who parachutes heroically. Details of gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.

BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio outlays, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y

CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of China.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids flick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Georgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.

COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician tails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y. C.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Maze reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about former trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror brigade.—M. Y.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spots, and comic detective.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid boogie-woogie lair.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion or man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Torical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist post-humously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players, Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up gay rustler robbers in remains of the town spleen.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which crafted racketeers gets A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be woman-villian, and a swindle figure in story.—M. Y.

MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine matter.—M. Y. C.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely-accused of killing husband.—M.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever man.—M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885. Indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

Virginia Weidler
In "The Youngest Profession"

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weismuller defeats Nazi parachutists who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi monster pursues gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about fine British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with songs.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American agent who melodramatically assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Well-sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands by pretended Quisling, acted neatly in exciting British-made melodrama.—M.Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures in search of publicity as prom date at military academy.—M. Y. C.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for a middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him to respect his gift for melody.—M. Y.

CRIME DOCTOR—Past of former crook, who loses his memory, catches up with him, but he turns on criminals and sets himself right with the world. Routine melodrama.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello as sidewalk photographers have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling Sun Valley sequence of skiing.—M. Y. C.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture a two-man Japanese submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

Most of Boise's Paper Cents Are in Hands of Hobbyists

BOISE, IDAHO, July 7 (AP)—Boise's famous paper pennies—printed last year during a copper penny shortage—are being retired at snail's pace and it appeared today that the Capital City's Merchants' Bureau, which originated them, would gain more than free publicity.

Although few of the paper pennies, about the size of a postage stamp, were used in the regular channels of trade, hobbyists from all over the United States and Canada wrote in for souvenir issues—at a penny each.

One hundred thousand of the stamps were printed. They circulated freely for a time, then gradually were withdrawn as supplies of the new steel pennies became available.

But newspapers had told the story and lawyers, doctors, sailors, soldiers, marines, philatelists, coin collectors, numismatic societies, banks, housewives and school children from everywhere deluged the Chamber with orders. Mrs. Amy Ellen Davis, a Chicago collector, bought 100—then ordered 200 more.

More than 10,000 requests were supplied, E. G. Harlan, Chamber of Commerce Secretary, said.

He declined to estimate the probable profit the Bureau would realize but said that only about $10 worth so far have been redeemed. This represents only 1 per cent of those printed. Mr. Harlan declined to say how many actually had been distributed.

The stamps were blue and white and carried the following words: "Redeemable before June 1, 1943—value one cent." On the reverse side was a blue "V" and a miniature drawing of the Treasury Department's "Minute Man of 1943."

Treasury officials headed off similar coin issues in other cities by ruling the "pennies" were illegal, but Boise protested it had never intended the paper pennies to be legal tender and went right on using them.

"Turn-Tan" Fashions (Reg.)
Isabella R. Smith
Ardmore 1811 18 Rittenhouse Pl.
ARDMORE, PA.

—FURS—
buy NOW . . .
unhurried selections
comparable prices
extended terms if requested
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE FOR FOUR GENERATIONS
1710 Walnut Street
"Comfortably cool."
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PENN FRUIT COMPANY
☆
Open 'til 9 P. M.
THURS. and FRI.
Closed
SATURDAY, 6:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ABBOTTS DeLuxe "A" MILK
Try it Homogenized—creamy-rich flavor. Easy to digest. More nourishing, because enriched with Sunshine Vitamin D.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Phila., Camden, Seashore

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Philadelphia Store Hours, 9:30 to 5; Wednesday, 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
All Good Furriers Know Clean Furs Wear Better
And they also know that the best way to clean them is by the furriers' own method, by repeating the special routine by which they were originally dressed and finished to be made into brand-new coats. These processes include treating with prepared birch and cedar sawdust to dispel all traces of grit, dirt and grime; stimulating the natural oils in the pelts to restore suppleness; removing all mattiness; massaging, hand-combing, brushing, glazing and electro-ironing the fur. Furthermore, the garment is gone over carefully, buttons are reinforced and new loops made where needed; and the lining is spotlessly cleaned and re-sized with a lustrous finish.
Rates vary with the type of fur and the condition of the garment; inquire in person, or write or 'phone us.
FUR SALON
Third Floor

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa. 15th and Locust Streets

ROCK WOOL INSULATION
SAVES FUEL
A warmer home in winter —cooler in summer.
BUDGET PLAN
T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry St. Walnut 1366
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Summer Snow flakes

Frosty white plastic earrings, a cool lovely touch for your summer costumes.
.75*
*Plus tax
Jewelry—Main Floor
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN
Germantown and Chelten Avenues
BUY WAR BONDS

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petrol Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERmantown 5539
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Why wait?
Our furniture prices are low-as-last August NOW!
You needn't wait to find values at John Wanamaker. You can find exactly the kind of fine furniture you want now in July at lowest possible prices! For we are taking the smallest profit margin in twenty years to keep our prices at low levels every day the year round! We don't have sales . . . we don't mark our prices down for a day or a week, and then mark them up again. *We keep them down* so you can save on the things you need whenever you want to buy them. And you don't have to buy 'suites' with extra pieces to get value. You choose from vast open stock assortments . . . every piece marked individually low. So, come to John Wanamaker in July . . . or any month, and save!
PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH AND SEVENTH FLOORS, CHESTNUT AND CENTRAL
NEW YORK, SIXTH AND SEVENTH FLOORS, HOME STORE
John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

The Home Forum

"Whosoever will be great"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORY AND LITERATURE furnish many examples of those who have desired greatness. Shakespeare with his inimitable genius for analysis has written, "Be not afraid of greatness: some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Jesus, who achieved more in his three years of public ministry than anyone else has ever attained, rebuked the ambition of the sons of Zebedee and of their mother, even as he also corrected the indignation of the ten who resented the action of their fellow disciples in seeking to exalt themselves at the expense of their comrades, not by merit but by favoritism.

No easy standard was raised by Jesus (Matthew 20:26-28) when he pointed the way to that greatness which he embodied, thereby proving its immortal nature: **"Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."**

In this statement of the highest purpose of true living, Jesus of Nazareth summarized his career and prophesied his final overcoming of all earthly aims in the fulfillment of the immortal destiny which he knew to be his. Poles asunder were the ideals of selfless service which it was his mission to reveal, and the conceit, rivalry, and enmity of contending religious sects, of priest and rabbi, of Roman governor and king.

In every age these words of Jesus turn thought resolutely away from the usually accepted form of greatness to that quality of authority and control which begins with the laying down of personal will, of human ambition and inclination, and which masters temperamental difficulties, instead of seeking to impose upon others an often unwelcome and unwanted authority.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writing on this subject in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 194), declares, **"Only those men and women gain greatness who gain themselves in a complete subordination of self."**

In the spirit of a statement such as this is seen not only the complete fulfillment of the Master's teaching as discernible in the verses quoted above, but the revelation of what real dominion as exemplified by Jesus entails. He who (see Matthew 4:1) was "led up of the spirit into the wilderness" of mortal thinking and called upon to make for all time the choice between worldly success and the fruits of the spiritual kingdom of right thinking, chose immediately and unequivocally to honor his Father in the recognition of his own spiritual individuality and indivisibility—his individual, spiritual kingdom—even though he must have known that such a choice would rouse great enmity and probably jeopardize his very life.

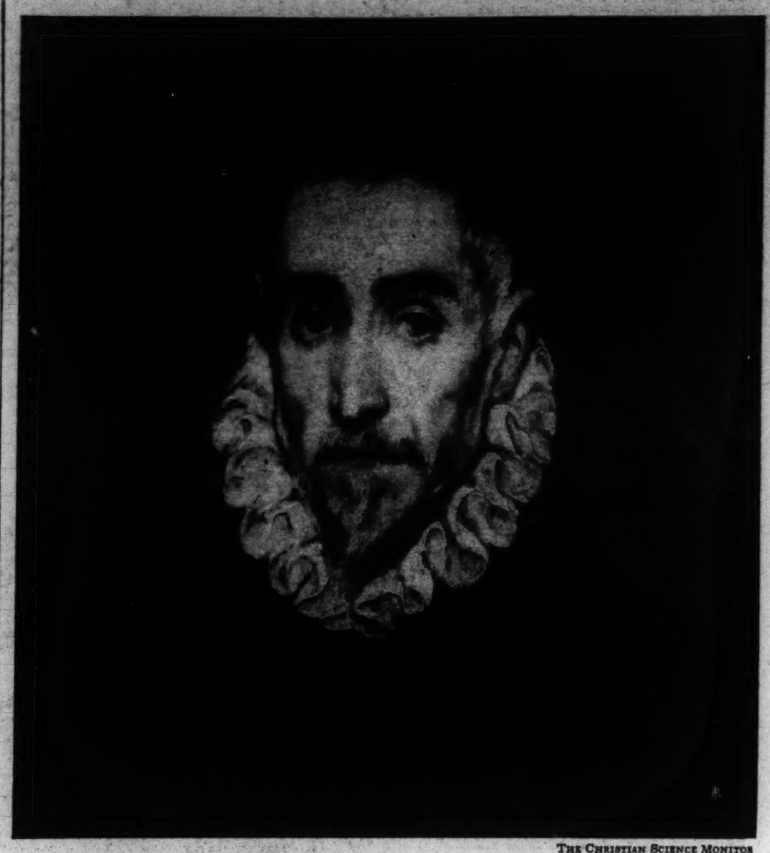
* * *

What was the nature of that ministry to which Jesus exhorted his followers' obedience? Again Mrs. Eddy has illumined this point for us, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 321, 322): **"I have a world of wisdom and Love to contemplate, that concerns me, and you, infinitely beyond all earthly expositions or exhibitions. In return for your kindness, I earnestly invite you to its contemplation with me, and to preparation to behold it."**

"A world of wisdom and Love"! A world in which wisdom and love predominate; where Love binds up all wounds, ignoring all personal considerations in the recognition of the great demands of the hour! To each one of us must come that "world of wisdom and Love," a kingdom of Spirit, unassailed and unassailable, to be made evident in spiritual expansion which will engirdle the globe and so fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah (49:6), **"It is a light thing that thou shouldest be my servant . . . to restore the preserved of Israel: I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth."**

Thus does the prophet sum up spiritual greatness as service to the stricken peoples of all time, and foresee the great task which lies both at our door and ahead. The preparation for this vast and noble purpose must inevitably begin with the reformation of individual thought and character. As we live, love, and identify ourselves with this "world of wisdom and Love," revealed to us in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, we find ourselves prepared for at least some measure of that quality of greatness defined by Jesus as true service and by Mrs. Eddy as the "complete subordination of self."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Domenico Theotocopuli (El Greco)*

THEY CALL HIM El Greco. His name was Domenico Theotocopuli. Even if he had not been born on the Island of Crete, El Greco would have been linked with the Orient. With the advance of years he departed from the authority of fact, yielding more and more to the influence of impassioned imagination. He lived in the era of the baroque, when artists were given to extravagant composition, to violent effect, and turbulent rhythm. But El Greco differed from his contemporaries for an inner intensity, for an emotional conviction. In that respect he may be compared with medieval Christian artists. He may also be compared with Modern Expressionists who try to communicate feeling through exaggeration, distortion, and vivid coloration.

In portraiture, El Greco showed an admirable lack of opportunism or artistic compromise. Those departures from conventional or naturalistic representation, so obvious in his Biblical themes, were not abandoned in personal portrayal. He could, had he wished, have made a likeness that was tangible, a good match for the sitter. In fact, there are a few such portrayals attributed to him. However, most El Greco portraits possess features of attenuation, flatness, patterned shadow, a suppression of some details with corresponding accentuation of others. El Greco looked for the character, the inner qualities of his sitter, for to him those were the telling and revealing attributes.

Compared with the portrayals of Velasquez, the El Greco portraits seem vague and insubstantial; the one was the subjective artist, the other objective. The Velasquez portraits are inalienably connected with the model, his time, his fashion, his limitations, while the El Greco portraits are spaceless and timeless.

Though El Greco did not gain the admiration of King Philip II, he had numerous admirers, especially among men of learning. The large sums his pictures brought him were quickly spent on fine furniture, rare books, and musicians to divert him while he dined. His own was a beautiful house in Toledo, Spain.

Many modern artists feel a kinship with El Greco, and his influence has spread incalculably.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Song for Two Voices

This bird, who gives it as his view
That breath had best be used for song,
And, further, holds it to be true
The right of things outweighs the wrong,
Has so persuaded me of this
That I have turned to singing, too;
A song of which the burden is:
I share his view.

DAVID MORTON

Little Adobe House

THE MUCH-HERALDED house of tomorrow is receiving scant attention in northern New Mexico. We still live in the houses of yesterday—hundreds of years of yesterdays.

Our houses grew out of our adobe soil, out of our piñon forests. They are so indigenous to our high mesa-land that a whole village fairly melts into the landscape and is scarcely visible.

Sturdy, thick walls of adobe brick, flat roofs, ceiling beams that are the yellow shafts of pine trees—these give us comfort and beauty at ridiculously low cost. And that dreaded budget item, repair and upkeep, is a joke and a frolic.

* * *

When the blue piñon jay chatters Spanish in the cottonwoods and the "rosas castillas" blanket crumbling old walls, adobe house-owners walk thoughtfully around their buildings. The material for those buildings was dug out of their own back yards. What if the outside plaster of adobe mud has washed away from around the northeast "canale" (gutter), or that the corner of the "portal" (porch) has slipped a few inches? Dig up a little good adobe dirt in the back yard, mix it with a little sand, straw, and water and slap it on wherever there is a break. Total cost? Nothing but labor!

But we are getting modern of late years, in that we apply our adobe plaster with a mason's trowel instead of with the bare hand. Out in the Indian pueblos, it is a fine sight to see the Indian women repairing their sun-glazed adobe walls. Groups of them, in white leg wrappings and gorgeous shawls, work together at slapping the damp adobe mud into every crack and crevice, pressing it in with strong brown hands. Many an Indian adobe bears for years the deep imprint of the peculiarly small, well-shaped hand of the Indian woman.

* * *

As soon as the outside walls are smooth and shining, the front door must be painted a bright turquoise blue. Mrs. Escudero, who is Spanish-American and whose ancestors came in with the "Conquistadores," says the door has to be blue because nothing evil can get into a house with the door painted blue. But, out in the pueblos, the Indian women smile wisely and glance at their turquoise ornaments. They know how, hundreds of years before Mrs. Escudero's people came toiling over the arid trail from Old to New Mexico, the Indians approved the blue of the turquoise. Pieces of sky, they called the stones. We, benighted "Anglos," only know that adobe walls and blue doors have a charming color affinity.

* * *

After months of piñon wood fires in three-cornered fireplaces, the interiors of adobe houses need freshening. Here again, trusty mud from the back yard fills all cracks and blemishes. A bucket of whitewash and a stiff brush puts a fine shining coat over the grime of winter. And what lovely shadows those white walls catch from lighted candles in tin candlesticks or vines and flowers in a Mexican bowl.

Our thick walls give us recessed windows, with broad sills—just the place for a row of house-plants. In all my wanderings back and forth across northern New Mexico, I have never seen an adobe house without its posy in the window. Out in the hidden pockets of our mountains, up on our wind-polished mesas, no matter how poor the home, there will be always a geranium or two blooming in an old tin can on the window sill. I have learned to look for it as a kind of gay banner of hope.

* * *

The current interest in all things Latin American is a good and wholesome sign. But, while we are eagerly delving into the culture of Chile and the resources of Brazil, let us not overlook the Latin America in our midst, the people in the little adobe houses in New Mexico.

They came to this country almost four hundred years ago, in the wake of the "Conquistadores," under the proud flag of Spain. The "Conquistadores" marched away in search of new worlds to conquer. But the people stayed. They had brought little with them. They had to use what the sun-burned, arid country offered for shelter and food. At times, Spain almost forgot them. Old Mexico was hundreds of horseback miles away.

* * *

Then Mexico broke free from Spain. There were new governors and a new flag. But the people kept right on building their little adobe houses and planting their scanty fields of corn and squashes.

By the stroke of a pen at the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the people again had new governors and a new flag—that of the United States. This change was even harder. It meant a new, strange culture and a new language. But the people kept right on plastering and whitewashing their little adobe houses.

There is something strong and satisfactory about an adobe house. There is something strong and satisfactory about the people who first built and lived in them. For hundreds of years the Spanish, Mexican, and American worlds flowed around them, left them stranded and forgotten in mountain-pockets and on inaccessible mesas. Today their sons are in Alaska, North Africa, in the South Pacific.

The little adobe houses await the return of Manuelito, Hilario, Agapito, and Tomás. The red chilies dry, like strands of great waxen beads, against sun-polished adobe walls. The smoke of burning piñon wood rises from three-cornered fireplaces. In spite of "la guerra" (the war), there is the sound of laughter and the faint music of the guitar on summer evenings.

Perhaps these people who live in the little adobe houses, though forgotten and neglected these many years, may act as our card of introduction to all Latin America. They have the same cultural roots. They have the same language. "Quien sabe?" But the geranium still flaunts its red banner in the deep window sill.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

The Moving Hour

Of what familiar trivia shall I sing—
Of morning air rippled from a bird's wing,
Of new-cut grass that lies along the old
Like the same story twice-told,
Of pools like tranquil, open eyes
Gazing forever at the leaning skies,
Of sunsets burnt into the evening space,
As a new song enchants the dreaming face?
Or shall I sing of this—
The moving hour that slants across the summer
Like some tower whose ivory echo
Curves along the ground,
Whose moving bell is sweet with shadowed sound?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"EL QUE QUISIERE HACERSE GRANDE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA HISTORIA y la literatura nos dan muchos ejemplos de aquellos que desearon la grandeza. Shakespeare con su inimitable genio para el análisis ha escrito: "No temáis a la grandeza: algunos nacen grandes, otros logran la grandeza, y a algunos les echan encima la grandeza." Jesús que en tres años de ministerio público llevó a cabo más de lo que jamás hombre alguno haya hecho, reprendió la ambición de los hijos de Zebedeo y de la madre de ellos como igualmente corrigió la indignación de los diez que resintieron la acción de sus condiscípulos al buscar el enaltecimiento de ellos mismos a costa de sus compañeros, no por mérito sino por favoritismo.

No fué una regla fácil la que estableció Jesús (Mateo 20:26-28) cuando señaló el camino hacia aquella grandeza que en él se encerraba, probando así la naturaleza inmortal de ella: "El que quisiere hacerse grande entre vosotros, sea vuestro criado; y el que quisiere ser el primero entre vosotros, sea vuestro siervo: así como el Hijo del hombre no vino para ser servido, sino para servir, y para dar su vida en rescate por muchos."

En esta declaración del más alto propósito del verdadero vivir, Jesús de Nazaret resumió su carrera y profetizó su victoria final sobre todos los designios terrenales en el cumplimiento del destino inmortal que él sabía era suyo. Polos opuestos eran los ideales de servicio abnegado que fué su misión revelar y la vanagloria, la rivalidad y la enemistad de las contendientes sectas religiosas, de sacerdotes y rabinos, de gobernador romano y rey.

En todas las épocas estas palabras de Jesús cambian el pensamiento resueltamente de la forma de grandeza generalmente aceptada hacia aquella cualidad de autoridad y dominio que principia con el abandono de la voluntad personal, de la ambición e inclinación humanas que vence las dificultades nacidas de diferentes cualidades geniales, en vez de querer imponer sobre otros una autoridad que ni se desea ni es bien recibida.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana y autora de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), escribiendo sobre este asunto en THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA), p. 194, dice: "Solamente conquistan la grandeza aquellos hombres y mujeres que se conquistan a sí mismos en una completa subordinación del propio yo."

En el espíritu de una declaración tal como esta se ve no solamente el completo cumplimiento de las enseñanzas del Maestro tan perceptibles en los versículos antes mencionados, sino también la revelación de lo que significa el dominio real según fué ejemplificado por Jesús. El que (véase Mateo 4:1) "fué conducido . . . por el Espíritu al desierto" del pensamiento mortal y exhortado para elegir por siempre entre el triunfo terrenal y los frutos del reino espiritual del correcto pensar, escogió inmediata e inequivocamente el honrar a su Padre en el reconocimiento de su propia individualidad e indivisibilidad espirituales—su individual reino espiritual—aun cuando él debió haber sabido que tal elección crearía gran enemistad y probablemente pondría en peligro su propia vida.

* * *

¿Cuál fué la naturaleza de aquel ministerio al cual Jesús pidió la obediencia de sus adeptos? Otra vez la señora Eddy ha iluminado este punto en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), pp. 321, 322: "Yo tengo un mundo de sabiduría y Amor para meditar, que me afecta a mí y a vosotros infinitamente mas allá de todas las exposiciones o exhibiciones terrenales. Como recompensa a vuestra bondad, yo sinceramente os invito a meditar en él conmigo, y a prepararos para su contemplación."

¡"Un mundo de sabiduría y Amor"! ¡Un mundo en el cual la sabiduría y el amor predominan; donde el Amor venda todas las heridas, ignorando todas las consideraciones personales al reconocer las grandes exigencias de la hora! A cada uno de nosotros debe venir ese "mundo de sabiduría y Amor," un reino del Espíritu, que no es ni puede ser atacado, que puede mostrarse en expansión espiritual, que puede circundar el globo y así cumplir la profecía de Isaías (49:6): "Es cosa muy liviana que seas tú mi Siervo, a fin de que . . . hagas volver los preservados de Israel; pues yo te pondré por luz de las naciones, para que alcance mi salvación hasta los fines de la tierra."

Así el profeta recapitula la grandeza espiritual como servicio a la gente agobiada de todos los tiempos, y prevee la gran tarea que está a nuestras puertas y también más adelante. La preparación par este vasto y noble propósito debe inevitablemente principiar con la reforma del pensamiento y del carácter individuales. A medida que vivimos, amamos y nos identificamos con este "mundo de sabiduría y Amor" que nos es revelado en la Biblia y en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, nos vemos preparados, siquiera en parte, para aquella cualidad de grandeza definida por Jesús como verdadero servicio y por la señora Eddy como la "completa subordinación del propio yo".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Young Rabbit

You are
No bigger than
A minute, and I know
Assuredly you are not half
So slow!

ELAINE V. EMANS

A Kitchen Like Hannah's

IN HANNAH'S HOUSE and in a good many rural New Hampshire houses the kitchen is where people are when they are not asleep or away; it is the center of the home, it is the home. A few generations ago that was true almost everywhere in America. Women formerly had to keep an eye on more children and more kinds of domestic activities than now. A good housekeeper is always obliged to be in a dozen places at once, and only one way was ever found of doing that efficiently, which was to put all the dozen places together, as the old-style kitchen did. The polished range was cookstove and heating plant; the big table was breakfast nook, dining room, library, sewing room, and children's study; potted plants on the window sill made a conservatory.

Hannah's kitchen is like that. It is full of good smells and comfort; full of color, too, for she does not feel the need of having the scene of her operations all white enamel. . . . The walls are hung with bright wallpaper; annual papering is one way of cleaning house in New England, and a "smart" housewife can do it herself, so there is not too much outlay in having fresh paper every spring, after a coat of whitewash on the ceiling. The pine floor has been scrubbed so much that in the course of time the soft grain got scrubbed away and the hard knots stood up so high that Hannah had to have the carpenter come and adze them off.

A kitchen like Hannah's seems to be as good as a greenhouse for raising plants. Any furnace-heated room is arid as the Sahara, but in Hannah's kitchen the steam from cooking and from the simmering teakettle tempers the atmosphere. . . . The robust geraniums exhibit pink and red blossoms, "patient Lucy" twinkles in front of the big "angel-wing" begonia, and a tawny bell always hangs from the tall abutilon; the callá never fails to bloom at the proper time, and the pink oxalis in the hanging basket. The Christmas cactus on a little bracket at the side punctually justifies its name.

House plants in a kitchen are showy, but it is the cookstove that is important. Hannah's is a good comfortable-looking affair, all the iron parts well blacked and the nickel parts so highly polished that they make the sunlight wink. Under its Queen Anne-ish legs is a wide piece of genuine zinc, and to make zinc shine like Hannah's "takes some doing." A black iron teakettle is always on the stove and seems an essential part of it. At one end of the stove, under an oblong iron cover, is a tank holding about four pails of water. If Hannah had any menfolk, it would by convention be the job of one of them to pump water and pour it into this tank from time to time, but Hannah has to do this herself and she accomplishes it without fuss. . . .

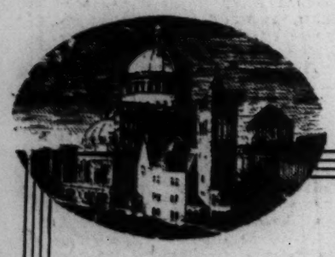
The kerosene lamps on the narrow mantel shelf wear a paper-bag pullover, for Hannah fills and wipes off the lamps and washes and polishes the chimneys every morning and she doesn't intend to have any of her work dimmed. Near the left end of the shelf are six stout wooden rods on two of which her dish towels hang, washed three times a day and so clean they are a little crisp. In the fall, chains of apple slices threaded on string and draped with white mosquito netting are often hanging over some of the rods to dry.

The wooden clock with the battle of Lake Erie painted on its door sits on a shelf of its own. This is no intrusive alarm clock, with the hurrying clatter of a small factory. It has iron weights on cords which have to be wound up every night, and it makes a serene and dignified ticking all the time.—From "A Sense of Humus," by BERTHA DAMON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Spoken in the Bolivian Vernacular

HOW SOON DID I MASTER the Spanish? Ah, my dear, I have far from mastered it yet but I plunged right into speaking at once and shortly after we were settled in our new home, I said to Clarence one noon, "I have misplaced my scissors and can't *meet* them anywhere" (the word *encontrar*—to meet or to encounter—is used for "to find"), and Clarence replied, "I'll help you *meet* them," and it was some minutes later before he grinningly called my attention to our "broken" English. But this showed that we had begun to *think* in Spanish anyway. . . .

In one corner of the plaza was the *recova*, a large warehouse-like structure where the Indians brought their vegetables, fruits, eggs and what not, often from very long distances, on llamas and not infrequently on their backs. . . . Whenever I saw a train of llamas or burros winding its way down the steep mountain side, I grabbed my camera, and hurried to the plaza: the unloading of the llamas or burros, the brisk selling at the *recova*, the skurrying back and forth of the high-hatted, billowing-skirted Cholas, carrying their wares in the *llijillas* on their backs and followed by a seemingly endless rabble of *niños* (children), heterogeneously garbed, mostly ragged and dirty, but as picturesque as their mothers—this was a "moving picture" that never palled, apparently the same each time yet always different. And I can still see those gnarled, stunted, apologetic tomatoes, brought many a weary mile on a burro's, a llama's, or even an Indian's back, each tomato carefully wrapped in a leaf, all of them in a hand-woven basket of reeds or grass—what a contrast from the huge, smooth, evenly ripened "beefsteak" tomatoes I had grown on our ranch!—From "High Spots in the Andes," by JOSEPHINE HOEPPNER WOODS. (New York: Putnam.)



"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Publishers of Christian Science Periodicals and Literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What other such gift!

A young men starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Intimate Message: Washington

Mme. Chiang Certainly Did 'Provoke Thought' ..... By Mary Hornaday

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is safely back in Chungking, but her seven-month visit in the United States will not be soon forgotten.

It is impossible to sum up the accomplishments of Mme. Chiang's visit in terms of lend-lease aid or specific plans to lay the cities of Japan "in dust." Military strategy has been left largely to her brother, T. V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister, who is often at the White House.

The achievements of Mme. Chiang have been primarily of a long-range nature, though she received satisfaction from the White House on several immediate requests also.

At several points in her cross-country trip she told Americans she came to this country not to beg, nor even to ask help, but to "provoke thought."

That she has certainly done not only for China but for the good of all the United Nations.

Thousands of people in the United States and Canada now know more about China or have the inclination to learn more because of Mme. Chiang.

Previous to the war too many of us formed our opinions of the Chinese from the mysterious laundryman around the corner or trumped-up tales of "opium-ridden" Chinatown from the mouths of sight-seeing barkers.

Six Long Years of War

In China's war of dogged resistance just six year old, Americans came to respect that nation as an advance guard in this global war which sorely needed American aid. Mme. Chiang has helped to elevate her country in American esteem to the position of an equal. She preaches that what blesses one, blesses all.

Because of Mme. Chiang many a "man in the street" has learned to recognize the Chinese flag, and has begun talking about "Chinese" instead of "Chinamen." Bands have learned that "Chinatown, My Chinatown" is not the national anthem of China and have played the San Min Chu Yi with a verve that even Chinese musicians themselves could envy.

These may seem small accomplishments, but they may lead to important political developments that will help China to become one of the great nations of the world.

Mme. Chiang was not even out of the country before a group of missionaries and other friends of China initiated legislation in Congress to repeal the section of the American immigration laws forbidding Chinese to immigrate to and become citizens of the United States. Chinese thus would no longer be barred from the United States because of race but would be put under a quota as other nations. It would mean that about 107 Chinese could enter the country and become citizens each year.

Immigration Barrier Stands

Unfortunately, the groundwork for repeal was not well-laid and Mme. Chiang had to go home without seeing this racial discrimination eliminated from American law.

The Hearst press, the American Legion, and the American Federation of Labor have opposed repeal, looking at the measure not so much as a way of according equality and fair treatment to a United Nations ally but as an entering wedge to breaking down the immigration laws of the United States and perhaps create future race problems.

Offering the Chinese immigration equality and then failing to deliver it is already having serious effects in the Far East where Japanese propaganda is calling attention of the Chinese to the "superior" attitude of the United Nations and suggesting that the yellow races fight together. They are treating the Chinese with a new-feigned kindliness, to bolster their argument.

The repeal measure is at present stuck in the House Immigration Committee, but Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota and Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, have promised an educational campaign that they hope will pry the bill loose soon.

It is strange that a nation which received Mme. Chiang in a manner probably more royal than any foreign woman visitor should immediately balk at concrete action to establish one of the principles they applauded so vigorously when she brilliantly proclaimed it in her American speeches.

Congress ratified the agreement ending Anglo-American extraterritoriality in China with scarcely a whimper, but has displayed a sudden lack of interest in this second step to show the Chinese they are now given proper recognition in the Western World.

Mme. Chiang has gone back to war-torn Chungking. No one knows what disposal she made of all the fine clothes she wore in America, but it is certain that life at its most abundant in Chungking will not be what it was during her several months at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Wherever she is, Mme. Chiang will go ahead "provoking" thoughts that will eventually mean victory for the United Nations and a new place in the sun for her own people.

Allied Bombing Fails to Crack Nazi Railways

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For many months every branch of the Allied air arm has bombed and machine-gunned Hitler's continental communications. A substantial number of locomotives and hundreds of freight cars have been destroyed or damaged. Tons of explosives have been dropped on port installations. Some of Northwestern Europe's largest rolling stock and locomotive factories have been hit. Yet, Axis railroads and inland waterways continue to function.

It will take many months of the most intensive bombing over much greater distances than those hitherto covered before the Nazi transportation system cracks.

In his rail and waterway system Hitler still has considerable reserves. In France, Holland, and Belgium his armies captured more than ten times as many locomotives, freight cars, and barges as the Allied Air Command, at the present rate of destruction, can destroy in a year.

Germany's most important locomotive works and rolling-stock factories have been removed to areas east of the Elbe and the Oder, out of the range of heavy Allied raids.

Increased Production

According to a recent report of Albert Ganzenmüller, Nazi State Secretary of Communications, work in German railway repair shops has increased by 14 per cent in 1942 while locomotive building was 80 per cent above the highest prewar level. An even higher record of production is planned for 1943.

Germany's new war locomotive, specially adapted to transport conditions in the East, requires much less material than types previously produced. The saving in copper and white metal is said to be considerable.

A prewar 105-ton locomotive contained seven tons of copper as against a quarter of a ton in Hitler's new "austerity locomotive." Altogether 25 tons of metal have been saved in the construction of this locomotive and its tender. At the same time, the tender's coal-carrying capacity has been increased from eight to ten tons and it carries 34 cubic meters of water instead of 26 to cope with the longer hauls in Eastern Europe.

Nazi engineers claim they have streamlined this model to such an extent that 1,000 component parts have been eliminated and 3,000 more have been simplified. They are reported to have done as well for their new freight cars. Here the saving is said to be 35 per cent in materials and 25 per cent in working hours.

Today "austerity locomotives" and utility freight cars are the only ones produced all over Axis Europe.

Rigorous Standardization

Although technical reports from Nazi sources are difficult to check, there can be little doubt the output of Europe's locomotive works and rolling-stock factories must have increased substantially through rigorous standardization. In the past, Europe deliberately developed a great variety of types; there was no need for mass production and industries never were occupied to capacity.

Herr Ganzenmüller's austerity models may not be as rugged as prewar types. German railway men jokingly call them "Ganz aus Blech"—just tin. But they do not need to last the 20 or 30 years which was the life span of prewar locomotives and freight cars.

France and Belgium had more rolling stock than they needed. As a result of the erroneous conceptions of the French General Staff and of a peculiar financial policy, the main French railroads increased the number of freight cars from 338,000 in 1913 to 556,000 in 1933 (an increase of 64 per cent). The average carrying capacity of freight cars was raised from 13.67 to 17.2 tons; and the number of locomotives from 13,910 to 19,724 units. All this tremendous increase served a freight traffic which was less than 4 per cent above 1913. For France, 1933 was a predepression year.

American and Soviet railroads on several instances have handled more than twice their previous traffic with the same or even a smaller quantity of rolling stock.

Extended Mileage

Although track mileage of German railroads was extended by incorporation of the networks of occupied countries from 37,000 miles in 1937 to approximately 100,000 miles in 1943, the Nazis are not suffering from any serious shortage of rolling stock.

Only in Eastern and Southeastern Europe where little rolling stock fell into their hands were they forced to operate their own locomotives and freight cars. These were drawn from three sources: (1) from the surplus stock that fell into their hands in western Europe, (2) from the stock they gained by restricting civilian transportation in France, Belgium, and elsewhere, to a point below the minimum requirements of the people, and, last but not least, (3) from the stock set free in Germany proper since the beginning of the war when building virtually was stopped. Up to then building materials had been one of the main traffic items of the German railroads.

Hitler's tracks and bridges also are in fairly sound condition. The fact the Germans in the past 12 years did not replace their rails as frequently as before World War I is offset by various technical improvements. In addition, tens of thousands of miles of track have been taken up in Western Europe and shipped to Russia, Poland, and the Balkans. Much traffic also has been diverted to waterways.

Damage done to the continental transportation system by Allied air raids cannot be compared to the destruction of Allied shipping wrought by Axis submarines. A freighter carries between 3,000 and 10,000 tons and when it is sunk on the high seas, it cannot be salvaged. The average European freight train carries around 500 tons and, if it is hit, much of it can be saved.

Despite Allied raids the total volume of German freight traffic (rail and water) in 1942, according to the latest annual reports, was greater than in 1941. This increase was due partly to loading of freight cars beyond their normal capacity, partly to more efficient handling of loads. It shows that the Nazi transportation machine still functions.

Few Locomotives Destroyed

The actual number of Axis locomotives and freight cars destroyed by Allied raids is not great. During the first quarter of 1943, according to a recent British report, Allied raiders bagged 50 locomotives a month over Northwestern Europe. It is possible, this conservative estimate continues, that in bombing railway sheds and repair shops many more locomotives were put out of action. Losses inflicted during the period of more intensive raids in April, May, and June probably have been greater. Comprehensive figures have not yet been released.

The effect of Allied attacks on Nazi transportation cannot be measured in numbers of locomotives and freight cars smashed or in miles of track demolished. Their main objective is the disorganization of enemy traffic. By attacking centers of especially heavy traffic, the train-dispatching system is disrupted and serious bottlenecks are bound to result. In many cases destruction of shunting yards and other permanent installations produces a similarly disorganizing effect.

By concentrating their blows on the Ruhr, Chief Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris and Gen. Ira C. Eaker, his American colleague, are striking at the aorta of the German transportation system. The Ruhr district alone receives more than 30,000 carloads and many hundred barges a day. Any stoppage of traffic in this area must have far-reaching repercussions all over Germany.

According to a recent survey in the British Railway Gazette, the Allies are striking in three different ways:

1. Fighter and fighter-bombers attack locomotives and freight trains during short-range sweeps across the Channel.

2. Light and medium bombers such as Mosquitoes, Venturas, and Bostons hit at smaller rail centers, engine sheds, and repair shops.

3. United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators concentrate upon larger objectives such as big marshaling yards and locomotive works in France, Belgium, and Northwestern Germany.

Gradually air action will whittle down Hitler's communications in this area. The full impact of Allied air power upon the Nazi transportation machine, however, will be felt only when sustained raids can be extended to Germany's industrial areas and traffic centers east of the Elbe and the Oder and to east-west traffic arteries in Southern Germany.

New-Type Raft Gets 'Acid Test'

United States Coast Guard

Perfect Life-Saving Equipment the Goal

The sea blossoms up as this new-type life raft hits the water with a smash during rigid tests conducted by the United States Coast Guard's Merchant-Marine Inspection Division in its efforts to find perfect life-saving equipment. Testing new equipment is an important part of the work of the Coast Guard, with its fine record of rescues in both war and peace.

Morale in Reich Big Invasion Factor

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The battle for Europe, which may be on the point of breaking out today, in one important respect is likely to differ from the battle for Africa.

Axis troops in Tunisia were isolated from the homeland. When the Allied Air Force and Navy disrupted their supply lines they simultaneously severed the communication between soldiers and their home front.

Either of the two groups was in the dark about the other, and it is plausible that this factor played a decisive role in breaking the Afrika Korps' morale.

It will be different if the fighting proceeds to European soil. There the German Army will feel their people behind them. If civilian morale holds fast, the soldiers will stand up even against heavy odds.

On the other hand, if the home front gives in prematurely the Army may collapse as rapidly as it did in Tunisia.

What are the chances for a breakdown of the Reich's home front? Is there anything to justify the assumption that the Nazi grip on the German people has loosened?

How Much Dissent?

Have, as seems to be the case in Italy, doubts and dissatisfaction crept into the upper strata of the Party?

Has a serious disagreement developed between the military and the political leaders? Have the masses realized that Hitler's regime has brought them nothing but misery, hunger, and humiliation? And, if so, can the German people take action against their government?

The answer to all these questions must still be "No." There is nothing that could possibly be interpreted as a weakening of Party discipline or as indicating a breach between Party and Army. The morale of the 60,000,000 civilians in the Third Reich still is buttressed by their knowledge that their people rule Europe from the North Cape to Crete. In spite of recent reverses, their imagination can feast on a series of great and uncontestable successes of their Führer and their soldiers.

Rigid Control

The strongest obstacle, however, to Germany's premature collapse is the rigid and well devised control which the Nazis exercise over the nation. It is that control that enables them to discover and suppress any sign of opposition in its earliest stage and to prevent the masses from seeing military or political events in their proper perspective.

By the beginning of the war, the Nazi Party had about 4,000,000 members. Up to 1,500,000 must be assumed to have joined the armed forces. From the ranks of the remainder have been produced the top, middle, and petty leaders of the Reich's administration and of the gigantic Party organization which controls life in the Third Reich.

Administration Subservient

It is impossible to say what those civil servants think who are not Party members; how far they consider themselves bound by their oath of allegiance to Hitler. The majority are likely to favor the present regime, since all "unreliable" elements were removed either in short order or by the Law for the Reconstruction of the Civil Service. Those who stayed in office are presumably obedient Nazis or weather vanes from whom no subversive action can be expected.

The Administration is not only interspersed with genuine and ruthless Nazis, but also, like any other corporate body in the Third Reich, is co-ordinated to the Party organization. The Party doctrine being supreme law, the co-ordination amounts actually to subordination all along the line.

The Provincial Regents have their counterpart in the gauleiters, the district administrators in the kreisleiters, and the local authorities in the Ortsgruppe which, for its part, branches out in the smallest Party units, the cells or blocks, headed by the cell- or block-wardens.

Parallel with the regional organization of the Party goes its so-called "structural" setup. The Party has six structural groups—the Storm Troops [SA], the Elite Guard [SS], the National Socialist Motor Korps [NSKK], the Hitler Youth [HJ], the NS Students Association, and the NS Women's Organization.

The SA, Hitler's original army of revolution, is of little practical consequence today. After the June, 1934, purge its greatly reduced apparatus has been used mainly in supervising the pre-military physical education of the German youth.

Storm Troopers' Grudge

Of all the Nazis the Storm Troopers are probably the only ones who bear a grudge against the regime. There are many social revolutionaries among them and many sympathizers with Otto Strasser's Black Front. They could become dangerous in the hour of crisis, but it is a question whether they are not too widely dispersed and too closely watched to be able to prepare some stroke of their own far in advance.

The Elite Guard, embracing the Waffen-SS, the regular SS, and the Gestapo [Secret State Police], is of course the regime's mainstay. It is safe to say that the SS will really fight to the last man and to the last cartridge. In doing so they will not so much defend Hitler or the system but themselves. There is hardly a single one among the 700,000 SS men who does not fall in the category of "war criminals" and has to expect severest punishment in case of an Allied victory.

Of the other four structural groups none but the Hitler Youth is of major importance. Its 8,000,000 members have been used increasingly in agriculture, industry, transportation, and civilian defense, and for military auxiliary service.

Loyalty of Youth

The loyalty of the Hitler Youth is not easily assessed. Their 30,000 salaried officers and 290,000 honorary leaders are in all likelihood out-and-out Nazis. The attitude of the majority, however, is open to doubts, notwithstanding the ruthless and concentrated Nazi education to which the boys and girls are being subjected.

Advices from trustworthy sources tell of youth labor camps where the percentage of sincere Hitlerites amounts to 5 per cent of the camp inmates, and of senior high schools with not more than one or two Nazis among all the students. The recent near-rebellion at the universities of Munich, Stuttgart and Ulm, leading to the execution of six Munich students, is another proof that the most alert part of the German youth has begun turning against "Hitler's murder regime."

According to latest news, the Government has retaliated by introducing the capital penalty for juvenile "criminals." From now on boys or girls under 18 years who are caught distributing seditious leaflets are liable to the supreme penalty "if they are physically so developed as to distinguish themselves from adults only by their years."

Motor Corps Role

The NS Motor Korps facilitates control over the monied class which, anyway, is unlikely to take drastic action either against or for the regime.

The NS Women's Organization is large in numbers, yet otherwise unimportant. There are still vociferous female Nazis in the Third Reich, but as to the bulk of the German women, compulsory women's labor, anguish for their soldier-husbands and sons, and the strenuous task of sustaining the household have quenched their enthusiasm for the "irresistible Adolf." It would be unwise, however, to overrate their ability as well as their willingness to break out in open revolt.

Apart from the structural groups the party has a series of "affiliated" organizations, such as the associations of physicians, lawyers, technicians, teachers, public officials, and the Labor Front.

Besides, there are the party-ruled Reich Chambers of Culture, embracing all groups of creative and reproductive artists, the Estate of Industry and Trade, the Estate of German Handicraft, the Organization of Transport, and, finally, the Reich Food Estate.

Universal Surveillance

Since membership in the associations and Estates is obligatory, it is no exaggeration to state that every German over 10 years of age belongs to at least one Party-controlled organization and is therefore under constant surveillance.

It is in the Army that the only break in Nazi control over the individual can be found. The approximately 10,000,000 German soldiers are less spied upon than the civilians. And they are armed. Some signs point at a weakening of Army Morale. It has been caused by disappointment about the duration of the war and, more recently, by apprehension about happenings at home.

The devastating air raids on the Reich make the soldiers worry about the safety of their families. In addition, they have been deeply disturbed by news about the economic emergency measures of the last months which destroyed the businesses of hundreds of thousands of inducted retail merchants and artisans.

Potential Trouble

How widespread sentiments of this kind are no one knows for sure. Yet two things appear certain—the soldiers can make trouble, and some of them are willing to. On the other hand, the officers are overwhelmingly pro-Nazi. Like the SS men they feel their existence inseparably bound to the regime. The higher their rank the stronger is this feeling.

Since, for all we know, discipline in the Army still is on the old high level, unrest among the lower ranks has little bearing on the immediate future.

Another series of military setbacks may change the picture. But even then the Nazis are not likely to lose their hold on the people. What is more likely to happen is that some day the German people will crumble under this grip and collapse suddenly, silently and completely.

Shift in Merchant Ship Design Is for White House to Decide

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—A clash of opinion over the United States' basic policy on cargo ship construction has been taken to the White House for decision, it was learned last night.

William Francis Gibbs, Coordinator of Shipbuilding for the War Production Board, has challenged the wisdom of the Maritime Commission's decision to shift the backbone of the wartime shipbuilding program from Liberty ships to Victory ships, a new design which is speedier but requires more time, money and materials to build.

The Truman Committee investigating national defense, in a report covering its hearings in April, described the controversy as a "big dispute" between the WPB and the Navy, on one hand, and the Maritime Commission on the other.

The Truman group urged that the disputants arrive at a settlement as soon as possible, but suggested that, failing in this, they should present the problem to the White House.

This was done about two weeks ago, according to informed but unquotable sources. Whether it went to James F. Byrnes, head of the Office of War Mobilization, or to Mr. Roosevelt himself, was not learned.

Mr. Gibbs reportedly has argued that conversion of mass-production shipyards to the new Victory design would endanger the rate of launchings which he feels necessary to support and supply American expeditionary forces overseas. He also is represented as feeling that the Maritime Commission would well dispense with one or more of the four types of "sea" merchant vessels which now are being produced.

The Victory ship is rated at about 15½ knots, as compared with around 10 knots for the Liberty ship, but is estimated to require about 30 per cent more time and material in construction.

Some officials, observing that the Victory ship would be useful in postwar merchant marine while the Liberty would not, have voiced the opinion that the Maritime Commission is overly concerned with making the United States pre-eminent in world trade after the war.

Hatred for Japanese Laid To Dies' Probe of Centers

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, charged yesterday that the Dies Committee investigation of Japanese Relocation Centers has stirred up a public hatred of Japanese that may lead to "further maltreatment" of American prisoners and internees in Japan.

The investigation, Mr. Myer told the Committee, has achieved "maximum publicity of sensational statements based on half-truths, exaggerations, and falsehood."

Facing Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, Chairman of the subcommittee making the inquiry, the WRA Director bluntly accused the Committee and its investigators of "providing the enemy with material which can be used to convince the peoples of the Orient that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war."

While Mr. Myer was testifying before the Committee, the Senate approved a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to direct the WRA to segregate disloyal from loyal Japanese in relocation centers.

The resolution, which does not require House approval, was recommended by the Military Affairs Committee following a subcommittee investigation of some centers.

Mr. Myer told the Dies group that the WRA is "leaning over backward" to protect the internal security of the country in its release of Japanese evacuees from relocation centers.

He declared that Robert E. Stripling, chief of staff of the Dies Committee, who was sitting five feet away, had issued a statement containing "absolutely no basis of fact" regarding the allegedly dangerous character of Japanese who have been released.

Mr. Myer said the Japanese are not being released on the West Coast because "the military forbids it."

Arizona Law Void

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 7 (AP)—Arizona's new law requiring public notice of intention to do business with persons whose movements are restricted is unconstitutional, Superior Judge M. T. Phelps has ruled.

Alfred C. Lockwood, former State Supreme Court Justice, had attacked the law's constitutionality in behalf of Tsutomu Ikeda, Japanese-American truck farmer, who contended the statute made it impossible for him to buy essential seed and equipment.

Mr. Lockwood contended that the law deprived Mr. Ikeda of privileges granting other citizens.

The Court held that under a strict interpretation of the statue, members of the United States armed forces would come under terms of the Act.

Curb to Zoot Suits

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—A Zoot suit dealer has been enjoined from violating a war production order specifying the amount of cloth allowable for men's garments. In what court attaches believed the nation's first case of its kind, Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick issued the order against Jack Lamm, clothing store proprietor.

South America Shifts Attitude On Soviet Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Moscow's dissolution of the Third International passed without any important visible reaction in South America. The qualification is important, because silence itself on the Russian decision represents considerable progress from the openly critical attitude of several countries up till now.

One or two Argentine and Brazilian sources have challenged the sincerity of Joseph Stalin's dissolution order and suggested that it is an international political maneuver. These "voices in the wilderness" are representative of ultra-conservative circles opposed to liberalism of any kind.

The newspaper El Diario Ilustrado, of Santiago de Chile, in which the Roman Catholic Church is believed to have a financial interest, was skeptical as to Russian motives, but it appeared to be speaking for the extreme right wing of the Conservative party rather than for any section of the Church.

Church Influence

Ecclesiastical influence is still strong in South American politics but, in recent years, has not been actively identified with any anti-Russian nor, to any great extent, with any anti-Communist campaign. The Conservatives, however, have tried to exploit religion for this purpose.

Russia has gained or recovered much of its prestige, in the eyes of most South Americans, through its dogged and victorious resistance to the Nazi invaders and its incidental though prodigious contribution to the fighting cause of world democracy. The Latins distinguish between the ideology and the heroic struggle of a people defending their native land and, with many Anglo-Saxons, believe that the war will end with most of the Communist ideology lost in a newly-forged Russian nationalism.

The countries, as a whole, are no longer fearful of any Communistic flood, but the most that can be hoped for is that disappearance of the Comintern will increase the speed of progress toward continental conformity with Russian membership in the family of democratic nations. Only Colombia and Uruguay on the South American continent have recognized Soviet Russia, and maintain diplomatic relationships. Mexico and Cuba have also taken the step.

The situation is anomalous for some of the southern states who, by direct participation in or contributions to the democratic fighting cause, have become members of the United Nations. Take Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, for instance. It is difficult to imagine Brazil, the greatest of the southern allies, in diplomatic relationship with Russia. The political and social set-up in Peru also appears to preclude any such connection. In both countries, however, there have been official admissions that the recent Stalin assurances are helpful.

New Attitude Cited

In Lima, the head of the propaganda department of the Ministry of Interior, Esteban Parietich, declared that the abolition of the Third International was "another and effective proof of the new spirit animating Moscow to eliminate doubts regarding the aims pursued by Russia in this war." That was from the spokesman of a ministry which for years has been engaged in virtual warfare against Peruvian Socialism of the APRA brand, as well as Communism, because of its alleged internationalism.

The Castillo regime still existed in Argentina when the Comintern was dissolved. Its attitude toward Russia was adamant. Any hope of a change when the new military authorities were installed was soon dissipated. One of their first acts was to arrest scores of so-called Communists. They are still rounding them up. The words "Russia" and "Communism" are virtually banned, except in cable copy, and, when arresting Communists, the police consistently charge "international affiliations."

Chile is one of the few countries where the dissolution of the Comintern will be of definite benefit to the local Communist party. The Communists have legal status there, and they made spectacular progress in recent elections, national and municipal, at the expense chiefly of the socialists and liberals. The Chilean Communists have always contended they have no connections with Moscow. The conservatives, even some of the Radicals, contended otherwise, but no convincing proof was ever brought forward.

Kaiser Carrier Wins

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Howard Vickery disclosed yesterday that the Maritime Commission has accepted the Kaiser-built aircraft escort carrier which was a target for faulty construction charges at a Congressional hearing last week.

The Maritime Commission Vice-Chairman made the announcement in presenting the Kaiser yard here that built the carrier the Commission's pennant "for specific production and delivery."

The carrier, Rear Admiral Vickery said, "in tests just completed more than passed speed and all other requirements, more than lived up to every expectation of the Maritime Commission."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mandarin Coat and Cutaway Find Their Place In Vera Maxwell's New Fall Collection

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Vera Maxwell features two new trends in her important winter collection of suits and top coats: the slim, mandarin coat, and the cutaway.

Reflecting a strong Chinese influence, notable in many fall collections, the mandarin coat carries that indefinable look of good taste associated with Chinese clothes of distinction. Its split sides, high standing collar, straight sleeves, and the long line of buttons down the front reflect the air of aristocratic trimness definitely reminiscent of old China. Miss Maxwell, however, designs her most striking model, not in muted colors, but in the brightest Bannockburn tweed. Long ago the Chinese became adept at making the most of a little. This smart 1943 model with its slimming wing-dart shoulders and hand-stitched edges reflects this influence, using the smallest amount of material imaginable for a full-fledged winter top coat.

The cutaway takes a secondary place in the Vera Maxwell collection. "When straight skirts come in," Miss Maxwell says, "it's up to designers to think up new ways of making jacket lines interesting. The cutaway gives definite design to the skirt—and incidentally doesn't hit you unpleasantly anywhere about the waistline. It also cuts corners when it comes to fabrics." Some of the cutaway suit jackets have a single button, others as many as six. Various fabrics are used, notably some very subtle tweeds, so designed that you can combine them with many colors.

Tweeds Popular

Vera Maxwell designs a group of tweeds for her collection each year. These are known as "Plaza 3." This year's design is a multicolor pin stripe that includes all the primary colors—red, blue, green, gold—ready to wear with jackets and skirts of a variety of colors.

Another notable fabric carefully selected for the Maxwell collection is a suede-like cloth called "Melton." It lends itself wonderfully to fine tailoring. One coat in Melton is a soft muted green, three quarter length, with Black Persian lamb Eton collar, raglan shoulders, black braid buttons, braid-bound pockets, and an extremely narrow double breast. This coat will serve famously on varied occasions, and be outstanding whether you wear it over a short skirt or a long dinner dress.

Vera Maxwell is one of those rare creatures—a born New Yorker. Her parental background, however, is old Vienna. Perhaps this accounts for her extraordinary approach to fashion design in which, with facile dexterity, she manages to combine the extremes of lightheartedness and hard-headedness. As one who knows her well observed, "Vera Maxwell has the giddiest possible background, yet she makes the sanest suits on Seventh Avenue."

Taken abroad when a child, she lived in that fabulous Vienna of military reviews, glittering uniforms, and dreamy waltzes. Back in New York, later, she missed it all. Only the ballet, with its lightness, gaiety and beauty, fed her imagination. She aimed high. At 16, she achieved her ambition, and floated out behind the footlights of the Metropolitan Opera in tarlatan and satin, a full-fledged member of that famous ballet, having been selected by the incomparable Pavlova herself.

Today Vera Maxwell's collections unfailingly mirror her appreciation for grace and symmetry. She has made many kinds of clothes—ski clothes, slacks, shorts, odd jackets and skirts. But her fame today rests largely on her suits and top coats, definitely characterized by practicality and the unfailing rhythm of well cut lines. Throughout the country women wear these clothes, and love to wear them.

As a general rule, Miss Maxwell feels that women don't use enough imagination in either the selection or the wearing of their clothes. "If I were asked," she said with her likable smile, "I'd be tempted to urge: Don't try to look like the best-dressed woman in town. Think out your own individuality. Give yourself a break. There's only one of you. Make the most of yourself. Be yourself."

With a quick, decisive movement she whipped off the gay tweed coat she was modelling in her attractive French Provincial show room, and dropped down beside me on the little settee.

No Set Rules

"Up in the country, I believe cabbages take more coaxing than clothes," she remarked, having just returned from a week end at her farm. "But seriously — flexibility is a better word to use than imagination where clothes are concerned. Don't feel you have to button your jacket just because it has buttons, if it looks better on you open. If you like a hat worn back to front—wear it that way. Get the feel of your clothes, then enjoy yourself in them.

"A large-waisted woman, such as I am," she said genially, "should wear a straight skirt. I also prefer a full-length coat on myself. I can wear it then as a suit coat, or separately. A woman who has a large bust should never wear coats that are skin tight, but should lean rather to those that are easy and soft. I always make two types of coats and suits in my line—one for the full-busted, large-hipped, or feminine figure, and the other for the boyish or straight-up-and-down type. The former look best in short jackets, nipped in at the waist—those that come just to the hip bone—not below it. Their skirts should flare slightly from the hipline. When it comes to coats these figures are most becomingly dressed when there is slight fullness above the bust, or a wing-darted shoulder. The worst possible thing is to get things that fit too tight anywhere. Belts, too, are bad for most figures. I prefer a streamlined look."

To spur her imagination and give it a fling, this designer seeks out thrift shops to see what she can find. "Most Americans feel it a little beneath them to patronize these amazing shops, but I like them," she declares. "You can come across the most astonishing things in their strange assortment, and make wonderful things out of what you discover. Why, I bought three luxurious white petticoats ruffled in gorgeous eyelet embroidery that must have been the darlings of one of the belles of the gay nineties—and all for 50 cents. You simply can't find embroidery like that now. I wouldn't part with them for anything. In the evenings, up on the farm, I often wear them under a long pink gingham dirndl—with white cotton stockings and black espadrilles. A black cotton jumper completes the costume. And lace! Next to the Caledonian market in London there's nothing like these dim little shops to yield real treasures."

Translating trends to clothes, skillfully, takes unbounded imagination, but in all that Vera Maxwell does one traces a steady hand combined with this imaginative quality.

Bachrach

VERA MAXWELL
Distinguished Fashion Designer

Settle Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Writing to Sister May,
our Great-Aunt Ella asks
what kind of "settle work"
she's doing now—
calling to mind memories of days
when folks had time to settle
down
to fancy work:
perhaps a sampler worked in
wool,
a lacy fascinator,
or a scarf embroidered
with bright silks.

JOHN BARBRICK.

British Workers Live Happily in Hostels

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Amabel Williams-Ellis, daughter of the late J. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the Spectator, and wife of Clough Williams-Ellis, is a well known author and has recently written "Women in Factories," which gives an account of all types of women's war work. She has visited factories all over the country in England, Wales, and Scotland.*

By Amabel Williams-Ellis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Sit down! I'm only having me last bread and butter. . . . It's me Grandmother over in Ireland ye ought to see! She's over 100 years old—that's a long time, isn't it? Reading the smallest print without glasses she is. And do ye know what it is she reads? Love stories! Romances! Nothing else!"

The speaker laughed, rose, stretched herself and said it was time to go to bed. It was my breakfast but her supper, for she was on night shift.

We were sitting with two or three hundred others at the long tables in the canteen of one of those enormous hostels in which there now live some 10,000 girls and women who fill shells and cartridges in Royal ordnance factories. Rosaleen, with her soft Irish voice and her remarkable grandmother, was one of a friendly crowd who made my time sparkle with irrelevant information. There was one story about the girl who brought a cat to the hostel and of the cat's gradual conversion to community life. This story was told me by the Warden, and it had been difficult to follow for he spoke of the girl who brought the cat as "the cat's mother," and the cat had not come to approve of community life till she had kittens of her own. There was also the mother of a girl from Bradford who, like me, had come to visit the hostel with dark forebodings of what sort of life 1,000 women "all boxed up together" could be living, and who, like me, and like the cat, had entirely come round and was enjoying herself.

Ample Meals

The meals in the canteen were large and good, the chairs in the common room comfortable, so that there was plenty of talk and companionship. I confess that I only went in search of more general information when I could tear myself away from all the fascinating gossip like that of the elderly woman from London who said she lived in the hostel because she preferred it, but illustrated the intense loyalty of her friends in Bethnal Green by telling me that they had just sent her 12 yards of elastic (almost unprocurable by ordinary mortals).

Some dozen of the more recent of these big hostels were designed for the Ministry of Supply by our best modern architects, notably Prof. W. G. Holford. Hostels vary in size, but are designed to hold from 500 to 1,600 residents, the most usual size being 1,000. As soon as a hostel had been built and equipped the Ministry of Supply had handed over its administration to The Workers' Travel Association, The Co-operative Holidays Association, The Holiday Fellowship, or The Young Women's Christian Association.

No Supervision

The residents, who are working in a Government factory, are not to feel that they are also under official supervision in their living quarters. The associations seemed to play absolutely fair; I saw an instance (which I cannot quote) in which they must have been tempted to tell tales to the factory management, but where they had very rightly resisted temptation.

Royal ordnance factories work day and night—three eight-hour shifts. Hostels are built at a convenient distance; the women and girls are conveyed to and fro in buses. Thus each worker has a great deal of leisure, and, in all the hostels I visited, wardens, entertainments and education organizers felt it both a responsibility and a privilege to provide facilities for spending that leisure.

The varied personalities of the hostels were shown clearly. In all there were dances with bus loads of boy friends brought over from among forces stationed in the neighborhood. In all there were cinema shows, concerts, and variety entertainments in the well equipped assembly halls and theaters. But one hostel would also make a specialty of lectures—on America, on Japan, on musical appreciation, or substitute for light comedy plays by Ibsen and Shaw presented by C. E. M. A.'s traveling companies. Another specialized in getting the girls and women (inclined to be homesick for Bethnal Green, Dumfries, or the Welsh mountains) interested in the locality in which they now found themselves.

The nature of the work done in the factories has to be taken into consideration. It is trying to many temperaments, not because it is hard, but because it is tricky, slow, and sometimes rather dangerous (they earn the "Front Line" badges which they are entitled to wear). The discipline made necessary by the handling of deadly explosives seems to make it all the more difficult to induce the hostel residents to show initiative outside, and yet, in the opinion of these really considerate organizers, also makes it all the more necessary that they should. Therefore, they work patiently to induce the girls to run self-government schemes.

A frequent device is first to get them to help run some sort of entertainment for boy friends and the outside public. Rosaleen, for instance, and the daughter of my friend from Bradford were showing plenty of initiative in the matter of making themselves crepe-paper dresses for a "Grand Carnival" to be attended by a military band and the R. A. F. stationed near, and to be opened in state by the local Mayor.

In this, as in artistic appreciation, the policy is to let one thing lead to another.

In brief, many, perhaps most, of these hostels, made necessary by the grimmest circumstances, are being used for one of the most interesting large-scale adult education projects ever attempted. Think kindly, then, of the hostels, their residents and staff. There are plenty of difficulties. Rosaleen and the rest feel very far from home, have brothers, sons, or sweethearts at sea, in distant lands or prisoners; so have the staff. But through all the difficulties there runs a real determination not to let the war years slip by with only grimly necessary war work to show for them, but to use them to fit both the young girls and the older women for a fuller citizenship.

"Where there's life there's hope" and the hostels bubble with life.

Ingenious Jill Shares Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who must now be more of a 'Jack-of-all-Trades" than Jill, who more often than not, finds the entire care of the house in her hands, upstairs, downstairs, all around the house, inside and outside? The best of it is that she can do a better than professional job of it, with fewer supplies and often substitutes, with a little ingenuity. Here are some helps:

A wad of wet newspaper will polish that window that needs a washing.

A little white shellac added to the paint for the front doors makes a surface that is easy to wipe clean.

A soft cloth dipped in silver polish takes finger marks from woodwork and leaves a "new" look.

Wet newspaper formed into balls and dried, pinch hits for that kindling that the woodman says he can't deliver.

A drop of coal oil polishes the porcelain sink—and how!

A very little black paint mixed with the green gives you a soft gray green. Experiment for the right shade before doing a whole room.

Vacuum clean the attic walls instead of bringing dust down on your head. If you have the midget size cleaner—so much the better for handling in the eaves.

Cleaning Is Simple

If the man of the house wants his old felt hat cleaned, put on a knowing air and tell him you will have it "back from the cleaner" in 15 minutes. Then set to work with a thick hunk of rye bread and the dirt will roll off under your rubbing.

If he brings a friend to dinner and the butter is low, make "butter balls" of cream cheese, which with a spoonful of your jam will be a pleasant change.

If you must have a flower for the table and you haven't, stick a bare branch from a shrub in a dish of pebbles and decorate the tips with fresh popcorn "Spring Blossoms"—it is prettier than you can imagine. For a "gardenia" plant do the same with a leafy branch and bits of cauliflower. If a lovely rose breaks off with no stem left, don't throw it away. Put an invisible hairpin through and stick it in your dress. Nothing like a hairpin to hold a flower secure in your lapel.

Camphor balls strewn on the flower beds keep bunnies away, harmlessly, and make you think your flowers are in bloom before their time. Those empty orange skin halves inverted in the garden at night might be full of slugs when you turn them over in the morning, and into the garbage can.

Scatter salt in the ground you have prepared for radishes. No, it won't salt the radishes for you. A garden is no lazy man's land, but it will help keep the radishes firm and wormless. You will have more large radishes too if you plant a wide band of seed rather than a narrow row. It gives more planing room and more growing room. You do not have to thin out the young plants and when you start pulling your daily quota it doesn't leave empty spaces. The same goes for other root vegetables, and small flowers.

Plant in Paper Cups

Bean and flower seeds may be planted in little paper cups. When ready to set out simply slit the bottom of the cup. There you have a ready-made collar against cutworms.

To string beads or pearls safely, used dental floss—the end can be twisted to push through the hole when it is too small to take a needle. It is stiff enough.

Gather broken glass in a wad of wet tissue paper. It will not scratch the surface whether it is you or the floor.

This from an importer of fine handkerchiefs and underwear: Use a few drops of household alcohol in the last rinse when laundering. The result will be much softer hankies and undies that seem much finer than they are.

A drop of nail polish remover added to polish that has thickened will thin it sufficiently to use to the last drop.

Sandpaper your suede shoes to restore the nap.

Wrap ham—if you have one, or if you have just a piece—in a damp cloth, then in waxed paper, and keep in icebox.

Paste a paper doily on a tin for serving sandwiches or cakes: just a dab of sugar or flour and water will do, and there will be no slipping around!

If you have to carry a cup of soup or whatever upstairs, fold a paper napkin on the saucer in case of spillage.

Housekeeping can be such fun.

A. E. W.

Dramatic Lift To Bel Geddes Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norman Bel Geddes designs a line of furniture which features posture and comfort. There is something dramatic, too, in this furniture—perhaps merely the drama of good lines, for this master of dramatic effects manages to give a look of peculiar lightness to pieces which would otherwise appear quite bulky.

Certainly its excitement does not lie in springs. There are none. Yet, strangely enough, this furniture is comfortable and quite engaging, with its delicate little wooden feet.

This furniture seems to give you support where you need it. It is not the unstable support of down cushions either. It offers something substantial against which to rest back. The rounding lines of the upholstery and its "give" are obtained through the use of moss and cleverly-handled webbing.

Moss Serves Well

Moss is taken from trees of the South. Those long dreary whiskers that look so forbidding are now turned to good use. In processing it for use in stuffed furniture, the outside whiteness is removed, and when it is finished, the moss looks just like hair, and serves in place of hair with a fine resiliency.

One of the features of this furniture is that it is collapsible. A chaise longue, for example, is light and quite pleasant in profile. But if you want it to occupy less space, all you have to do is to double its stool back under it, and it still forms part of a good design. The stool is not detached from the chair, but, being hinged to it, ingeniously folds conveniently back beneath the seat.

Another collapsible chair has a wooden frame which may be folded up like a card table and stowed out of sight, if for some reason you've a mind to have it disappear. This solves shipping problems, too, and saves possible breakage, as well as making this type of furniture the perfect answer to a war bride's problems if she has to move from one end of the country to the other and desires to transport her own furniture.

Movable Seat

But this chair has another trick, besides being collapsible. The upholstery may be calmly lifted off and, if you want to sit up straight on the chair, you place the upholstered seat where the back should be. If you prefer to do a bit of lounging, simply replace the upholstery, using it as a seat cushion. Can you imagine a more agreeable and accommodating piece of furniture? These come as love seats, too, which are also reversible.

A cantilever unit comprises two chairs with a small table fastened between them. All three pieces rest on a single base. The idea is that by binding these three pieces of furniture together, they may be sold at an attractive price, as a unit, whereas separately they would make more of a dent in your budget. You might feel, some day, that you would like to saw them apart, because you may not always want a table between two chairs, and you could do it. However, they do make a cozy group.

All this furniture comes within government wartime regulations, and each piece bears the identifying mark: "This is a Bel Geddes Design."

B. E. S. F.

Skill, Not Brawn, for Pressing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days when one cannot always have a suit pressed as quickly as needed, pressing is a new indoor sport. It is strictly a game of skill rather than brawn.

Whereas, in ironing you must press hard to dry the fabric, in pressing you begin with dry fabric and add only as much water as you need with rapid strokes of a damp sponge over a dry pressing cloth. You must push the iron in a circular motion, instead of back and forth along the warp or lengthwise threads. You don't want the fabric stretched in one direction, and you don't want iron marks or creases.

For Padded Shoulders

To press padded shoulders, make a shoulder pad. It is a cushion, shaped like a tall pyramid, having a triangle for its base. Each triangle is fat and puffy from curving the sides outward. The cushion is just firm enough to hold the garment for easy pressing. Push the point of the pyramid down into a sleeve to do the trick for which a sleeve board is too flat.

Cut the base triangle with equal sides, each measuring six inches, but curved. Cut three tall sides of the pyramid so they fit the base (6 inches) with their long sides measuring seven inches, also curved. Now sew the pillow together firmly, using a short stitch and three-eighths to one-half inch seam. Leave a little open stretch to turn it inside out and stuff it with cotton batting, sawdust or wool, preferably the latter. Whip the open space together by hand. Keep the little pillow clean. If you press children's clothes, you will want another smaller one.

To Press Sleeves

You can buy or make a sleeve board, but see that it is well padded with a hair or felt cover, or several thicknesses of blankets (wool ones if available). Padding should be one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch thick, tacked in place to keep it from wrinkling. Then cover with heavy muslin or a ready-made cover.

Where the sleeve board is too wide, roll a magazine or use a mailing tube filled with crushed paper, and cover with flannel or lintless cotton cloth and whip together firmly.

Some fullness in sleeves can be pressed only with a small iron, such as a traveler's iron or a child's toy. The regular iron usually has too large a point. One should push the point into the fullness, as when ironing gathers.

To Press Double Thicknesses

For seams, first press from the wrong side. Turn the seam edge back and press only the garment itself. Then press the seam lightly in the direction in which it should lie. If the fabric is soft and easily crushed, press the seam edges on a sleeve board instead of pressing flat on the ironing board into the garment to make a ridge that will show. Press the wrong side of tucks, hems or pockets wherever there is a double thickness. Then turn the garment and press the right side with the pressing cloth between the fabric and the iron.

To avoid shiny seams, pleats, lines or hem edges as the result of overpressing with an iron, stop pressing before the press cloth is perfectly dry, and finish the job by "paddling" or spanking with a "pressing paddle. It is an absolutely smooth, hardwood paddle, as ordinarily sold for slicing bread. Pat the garment hard enough to smooth it. This is also a good treatment for pleats after the hem has been pressed, each pleat pinned in place fast to the ironing board, pressed on the wrong side, then unpinned, turned and pressed under a cloth from the right side.

For the best finish, leave the garment still slightly damp and hang it up carefully to dry.

House Rejects Senate Plan To Continue Crop Insurance

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The House refused to budge today in its stand for abolition of the Government crop insurance program, and put squarely up to the Senate the proposition of backing down from its insistence on the program or tieing up a deficiency appropriation bill.

By a standing vote of 123 to 52, the House rejected a Senate amendment to the $366,000,000 catch-all second deficiency bill to allow $7,818,748 for continued operation of crop insurance.

On several previous occasions, the House had overwhelmingly voted to abolish the program on the ground it cost more than it was worth.

The Senate bowed to the House position when it passed the regular Agriculture Department bill with a House proviso allowing only $3,500,000 to liquidate the insurance program.

However, Senate backers of the plan reopened the fight by writing into the deficiency bill $4,318,748 to supplement the $3,500,000 fund approved by the House, and removing the House provision for liquidation.

The House action sent the bill back to the Senate.

House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday on other provisions in the deficiency bill—reducing Senate allowances from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000 for the National Housing Agency for war housing and from $75,000,000 to $50,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency to finance community war projects.

The measure also includes $15,000,000 for loans and grants to farmers whose properties were damaged by recent floods in the Missouri Valley and other sections of the Midwest and $10,000,000 for War Department repair of levees damaged in the same area.

Only two other appropriations remained for disposal. A Senate demand that it be privileged to pass on all appointees to the War Monpower Commission and 18 other war-created agencies drawing $4,500 or more a year was the point of dispute in each case.

Measures affected are the $2,923,000,000 war agencies bill, which contains appropriations for OPA, OWI, WPB and 15 other emergency organizations, and the $1,100,000,000 labor-federal security appropriations bill, covering WMC employees.

Shipworkers in Private Yards Demand Living-Cost Wages

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—American Federation of Labor workers in private shipbuilding and repair yards today made a formal demand on the War Labor Board for approval of upward wage adjustments to match increased costs of living.

Opening his union's case in WLB's first review of existing contracts under zone stabilization agreements, John Frey, President of the Metal Trades Council (A. F. of L.), announced that in lieu of a petition for specific percentage increases in existing wage levels, "we ask only that in reaching your final decision that labor's real wages in relation to the cost of living are going to be maintained."

Failure to give such a guarantee, Mr. Frey said, would give labor reason to doubt the "processes of self-regulation established for the period of the war."

Mr. Frey told the Board that there was involved in the proceedings the shipyard workers' "confidence in the integrity of the promises of his own Government."

Challenging Bureau of Labor data on increased living costs, Mr. Frey said the cost of food and other essential items had gone far beyond Bureau statistics. Other factors contributing to increased cost to workers, he said, was the discontinuance of bargain sales, deterioration in quality, disappearance of low-priced lines from the market, and evasion of ceiling prices.

The previously announced program of the Industrial Union of Marine Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) was presented by its President, John Green, who contended that the gross yearly earnings of workers in all other industries had risen proportionately higher than in shipbuilding.

"Real wages," or wages in relation to living costs, have declined in the shipbuilding industry, he said, to an "alarming extent."

Mr. Green contended that increases granted at the time of the establishment of the zone standards were not intended to meet increased living costs, and that therefore they should not be considered in relation to the "Little Steel" formula.

New Caledonian Says 'Thanks' to U. S. With Gift of Rare South Sea Shells

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Thanks for American soldiers in New Caledonia in the form of an assortment of shells and other South Sea relics have been put on display at the National Museum here.

The collection is the gift of a resident of La Fao, New Caledonia, made to Maj. Gen. A. M. Patch in appreciation of the presence and deportment of the American Army forces commanded by the General in the Southwest Pacific. General Patch sent the assortment of 1,700 mounted shells, coral, fish heads, and other marine specimens to the National Geographic Society, which decided the collection is so valuable it should be given to the Museum.

The collection ranges from tiny green snail shells no larger than a small pea to huge shells of giant clams measuring three feet long and two feet wide. Other shells resembling olives, eggs, and fish eyes are on display, along with sea horses, giant lobsters, and crabs that make the Chesapeake Bay variety look like pigmy crustaceans.

Also included in the exhibit is an o-kono or ceremonial club presented to General Patch by a native chief. It is topped by a 10-inch disk of jadite. Because these clubs usually are buried with their owners, they are rare in western collections.

American Shrine of Press Freedom Aided by National Park Service

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Eastchester, a colonial structure associated with the struggle for freedom of the press, is to become a national historic site.

This announcement was made yesterday by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who described the Church as "one of the finest surviving examples of the eighteenth century English parish church.

Mr. Ickes said that ownership of the property will remain with the corporation of the church, but the National Park Service will cooperate with its management and preservation.

The Church, founded in 1665, was reconstructed and in May, 1942, rededicated as the American shrine of the freedom of the press and the Bill of Rights. It is close to the old Eastchester Village Green where, in 1733, an election was held which resulted in the arrest of John Peter Zenger of "The New York Weekly Journall." He was arrested on a charge of seditious libel against the Crown.

When the Grand Jury refused to indict him he was tried on information but acquitted. His acquittal has been viewed as a cornerstone of freedom of the press in America.

OPA Official's Camp Gets Points

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 7 (AP)—A Cheboygan County ration board has allotted Maxon, Inc., Detroit advertising agency headed by Deputy Administrator Lou R. Maxon of the Office of Price Administration, sufficient ration points to feed 50 persons daily at its Onaway, Mich., summer camp during July and August.

The firm submitted a new application here after surrendering 7,812 processed food points issued it in error by a Detroit ration board which failed to make deductions for canned goods on hand.

Issuance of the points by the Detroit board was criticized by R. J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations] President who urged Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown to dismiss Mr. Maxon.

Herbert D. Bockes, Chairman of the Cheboygan County Board, said that "the application complied with OPA rules in all respects and we allowed it. A considerable quantity of processed food was left from last season, so the number of points allowed is not large."

The camp has been used as a vacation resort for Maxon employees and their families, and for entertainment of clients of the agency. Mr. Bockes said the camp was in the same category as a boarding house under OPA rules.

Entire Gas Board Dismissed by OPA

PITTSBURGH, July 7 (AP)—District Director Alvin J. Williams of the Office of Price Administration has announced the dismissal of Wayson McKee, Chairman of the Commodity Rationing Board in suburban McKeesport, and the entire gasoline ration panel of that Board for "wilfully disregarding the rationing regulations."

The 24 dismissed members were given until July 9 to apply to Mr. Williams for a hearing on the charges.

Mr. Williams charged the panel and Mr. McKee had:

Prepared its own table on mileage in granting supplemental rations, disregarding the OPA's standard mileage table.

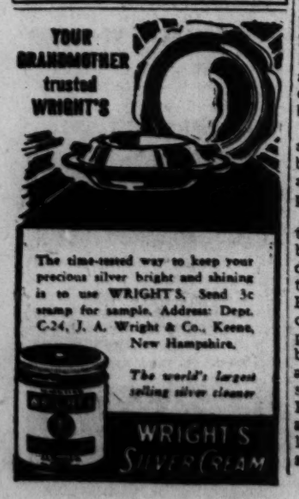
Issued additional coupons in renewing "B" and "C" books after these coupons were cut to 2½ gallons.

Issued special rations for a purpose not set forth in the regulations.

Over-issued coupons in granting supplemental rations, and granted favoritism to individuals and business firms.

Mr. McKee said the Board had prepared its own mileage table because "when OPA or anyone else says all cars will go 15 miles on a gallon of gasoline they're crazy." He said the procedure was followed with Mr. Williams' knowledge.

AT LAST!
LEG MAKEUP
That Goes On
SMOOTHLY
AR-EX Cosmetic Hose looks like hose because it goes on smoothly without streaking, doesn't rub off. Virtually water, splash and streak proof. Goes on and off quicker. Contains no rosin, aniline dyes or known allergens. Peach-glow (light), Rio (medium) and Sunglow (dark). 30 days supply $1
AR-EX
Cosmetic Hose
At Leading Drug and Dept. Stores, or send 1.00 plus 10c Tax to AR-EX COSMETICS, Dept. 3, 0 E. Mich., Chicago


YOUR GRANDMOTHER trusted WRIGHT'S
The time-tested way to keep your precious silver bright and shining is to use WRIGHT'S. Send 3c stamp for sample. Address: Dept. C-24, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, New Hampshire.
The world's largest selling silver cleaner
WRIGHT'S
SILVER CREAM

Lamont's Answer to Benet: War Profits Are Deficits

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—One of the strangest literary-economic arguments of recent years will appear in print July 10 when Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan & Co., tilts on the subject of war profits with his friend, William Rose Benet, poet and Pulitzer Prize winner.

Mr. Lamont, in a letter to the Saturday Review of Literature addressed to "Dear Bill"—Mr. Benet is an Associate Editor of the Review—will protest against a statement by Mr. Benet in the May 22 issue of the magazine that the people of the United States "have a strong suspicion that capital is cashing in on the war."

"Sometimes, when I think over where I stand myself, as a patriot, I guess it is against having the country run for those 'big boys,' and having it run for Mr. Wallace's common man," Mr. Benet had said.

Mr. Lamont, in reply, will cite composite records of 40 big companies engaged largely in production of war materials which show:

Sales between 1940 and 1942 were up 81 per cent; wages were up 96 per cent; taxes increased 193 per cent, while net profits declined 17 per cent and dividends paid to stockholders were 20 per cent lower.

Depleted Reserves

"No, Bill," Mr. Lamont's letter will say, "I do not believe you need be concerned about the Big Boys in industry.

"On the contrary, I assure you from personal knowledge that what we have to be concerned about is this: Namely, that many of our industrial concerns under present tax legislation, far from cashing in on the war, are more likely to be dangerously depleting the corporate reserves they will surely need to meet the task of reconstruction of their plants from war uses and machines to peacetime production when the war ends.

"Of course, we may squeeze the corporations until the pipes squeak, but let us leave them enough to prepare for this vital task of reconstruction."

The banker and the poet also clashed over Mr. Benet's reference to "the self-righteousness of capital toward the recent high-handed conduct of John L. Lewis (and most of the press, which can always be counted on to side with the big money). . . ."

Mr. Lamont will say:

" . . . I cannot help wondering what your definition is of capital that has shown such self-righteousness.

"Is it the recent 'high-handed conduct' of both Houses of Congress?

"Or is it the conduct generally of our millions of citizens who own the greatest single capital item in our country, namely, our farms, and of the other millions who own the shares of our great industrial and transportation corporations?"

Freedom of Press

"Having started originally in newspaper work," Mr. Lamont will continue, "and for years followed the course of the public press, I have always felt that its independence, just as in England, had been recognized and accepted as one of the glories attained up to the present time only by Anglo-Saxon peoples.

"Have I been wrong about this all this time? And are you able, moving as you do more closely in journalistic circles than I can hope to do, to assure me about this lack of independence in the press?"

To Mr. Benet's statement that "we have seen unfettered initiative and free enterprise run a country right into the hole," Mr. Lamont will ask another question:

"In other words, it was primarily the initiators and free enterprisers—was it?—who brought on the great business depression that began late in 1929?

Aftermath of War

Rather, Mr. Lamont will declare, it was the aftermath of war, "a period in which the whole civilized world went into a tailspin."

In conclusion, Mr. Lamont will say:

"Forget about the machinations of these free enterprises of yours, that you think have done so badly by us.

"Forget about the Big Boys and all the category of personal devils.

"Just sit down with me late some afternoon at the Century Coffee House, or where you will, and fix up with me some simple little international plan that will prevent wars.

"Then we shall be able to avoid postwar booms and depressions and you will finally get a real idea of the system that is variously called the profit system, or the capital system, or the enterprise system, or the savings-and-thrift system—all good names for the system under which America grew in 300 years from the wilderness to a land in which men are free and have more nearly equal opportunity than ever before, to a land in which the average man lives better, healthier, and wealthier than ever man has anywhere.

"Let us be careful, you and I, in our urge to better humanity, not to kill off the precious thing that in your piece you yourself call 'the independence of Americans.'"

Yugoslavia Silk Industry Reviving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Revival of the silk industry in Yugoslavia has been encouraged by increased prices and special premiums to growers of silk cocoons, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Growers, who had become discouraged because of declining prices for cocoons, will now receive 40 per cent increase for first quality cocoons, and smaller increases for second and third quality cocoons.

Each producer who sells to the official Purchasing Agency will be authorized to purchase, without special permit, a specified quantity of textile material for each unit of 39 pounds of first quality cocoons.

Food Scarcity Put Right Up To President

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Current food shortages in this country are unnecessary, Representative Harris Ellsworth (R) of Oregon said in a speech last night, and added that President Roosevelt "is directly responsible for this situation and has the power to correct it."

The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, telephoning his broadcast address to Station WHN, New York, asserted that the "first obligation is to see that there is food enough in the markets so that we are not going to go hungry. We can argue about the price after that is done." He said there was plenty of production capacity but processing was being "regulated into inactivity" and distribution was "being all shot to pieces."

Mr. Ellsworth blamed shortages on "countless orders, directives, regulations and controls" which, he said, were compelling packing plants, canners, and corn refineries to close down.

He said the President "should recognize the fact that the normal long-established processing and distributing methods are necessary to our food supply and should be encouraged and protected rather than smeared and destroyed."

He said the President has ample authority under war emergency legislation.

"Summing up," he said, "the food situation is bad and showing signs of getting worse. This situation is created by hopelessly bad administration."

New OPA Food Arm

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — The War Food Administration has established a price branch headed by Austin C. Hoffman, former Co-Director of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, in a move to bring about closer co-operation among government agencies on food and farm price policies.

The price branch was placed under the Food Distribution Administration of the WFA, which is directed by Roy F. Hendrickson.

Marvin Jones, WFA Administrator, authorized establishment of the price branch in an effort to develop smoother dealings with other agencies on price matters.

Lehman's Program for Relief Runs Into Senate Obstacles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's proposal for an international relief organization has run into some of the obstacles that any joint postwar undertaking for promoting world peace may have to face.

In Congress, Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has moved to have the State Department's proposal for an international agreement investigated to see whether it is a treaty that the Senate should ratify.

From the Netherlands has come a protest against having only the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China represented on the Central Committee, continuing active body of the international agency.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has not actually come into being yet, but proposals for its establishment have been submitted to 44 governments for consideration.

The United States would become a party to the agreement merely by the signature of the President, but appropriations from Congress would be necessary to enable the Government to make financial commitments.

Action by Vandenberg

Expressing concern that the Executive Branch of the Government might be seeking to enter into a treaty without ratification by the Senate, required in the Constitution, Senator Vandenberg introduced the following resolution in the Senate yesterday:

"Resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Relations is instructed to investigate the draft agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration published by the State Department on June 11, 1943, and to report to the Senate whether in its judgment this draft agreement partakes of the nature of a treaty and should be submitted to the Senate for ratification."

Senator Vandenberg explained that he wanted the subject "thoroughly explored, because I think this is the initial preview of methods by which postwar plans are to be made, and we may as well find out precisely what the pattern is to be."

Senate ratification of treaties, requiring a two-thirds vote, was the shoal on which American adherence to the League of Nations was wrecked after World War I.

Netherlands' Protest

The "small nation" protest against authority granted the United States, Great Britain, China, and Soviet Russia in the proposed agreement was filed with the State Department by Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador.

The draft agreement, drawn up by the United States State Department in consultation with the British Government, the Soviet Government, and the Chinese Government, proposes that all the United Nations and their allies be represented on a General Council, but when the Council is not in session, the relief and rehabilitation job would be directed by a Central Committee of the "Big Four."

Purpose of this international organization, one of the first to grow out of the present war, is to furnish immediate postwar relief to liberated nations.

Another form of international organization that has already developed out of the war is the Interim International Committee which the recent Hot Springs, Va., Food Conference ordered set up by July 15.

Before the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration proposal was submitted to the 44 nations, President Roosevelt called congressional leaders in and explained it to them, in the hope of avoiding any such snag as Senator Vandenberg has now injected.

Religious Education Banned In Milltown Grammar School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 6—Dr. Charles H. Elliott, New Jersey Commissioner of Education, has sustained an appeal by a group of Milltown parents that a voluntary religious education plan in Milltown's only grammar school, arranged by the community's Education Board, be prohibited as contrary to law.

The School board announced on June 4 of last year that sessions of the Milltown public school would be adjourned each Wednesday from 11:10 a. m. to 11:45 a. m. in order that certain church and social organizations might give "instruction in matters of religion, morals, and other social studies to those persons desiring such instruction."

The organizations mentioned were the Milltown Parent-Teacher Association, St. Paul's Reformed Church, Milltown Methodist Church, and Our Lady of Lourdes, Roman Catholic Church.

"According to the plan under consideration," Dr. Elliott said in a written decision, "the pupils are dismissed as pupils of a secular school at 11:10 a. m. and immediately, with some exceptions, the same pupils become members of a religious school. The laws of this State evidence a legislative policy to keep the public school system free of sectarian religious influences. In accordance with this policy, the Legislature has seen fit to forbid religious exercises in the public schools."

Character Education

The Commissioner referred to a State statute providing that "no religious service or exercise, except the reading of the Bible and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer, shall be held in any school receiving any portion of the moneys appropriated for the support of the public schools."

In making his decision, Dr. Elliott said, he implied "no criticism of the motives which acuated both the Milltown Board of Education and the Milltown Council of Religious Education.

"This decision may not be interpreted as an indication of a lack of sympathy of the State Department of Public Instruction with religious and character education," he added. "This department has prepared and encouraged a program of character education in the schools of the State, and the State Board of Education has ruled that public school children may be released to attend classes of religious instruction outside school buildings during school hours."

The group appealing the religious instruction proposal was composed of parents representing three religious concepts, although religious affiliations played no part in their petition.

Religious Lines Barred

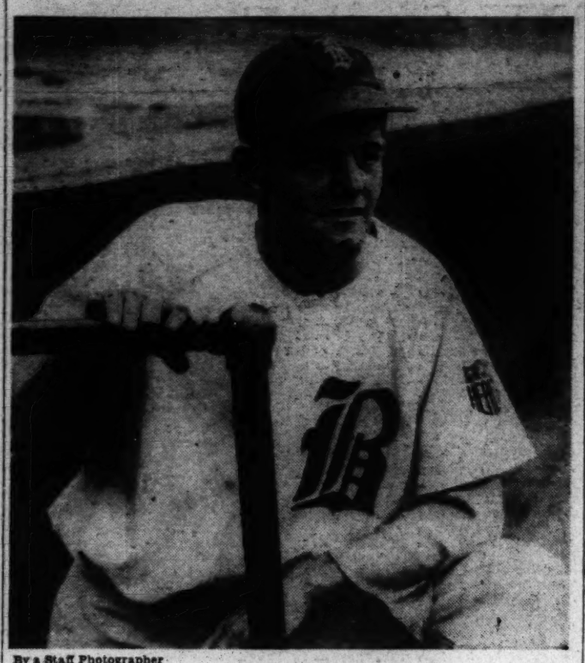
They protested that the classes would tend to permit segregation of children in the schools along lines of religious beliefs and that such a segregation would make the children more than ever conscious of religious beliefs and lead to definite divisions.

One parent wrote that the plan would "put the child on the defensive" from a religious standpoint. Calling attention to the fact there would be three classes—Roman Catholic, Protestant, and character building—he held that attendance would immediately identify the student as a Roman Catholic or Protestant and nonattendance would lead to suspicion that the child was without religious affiliation.

"My daughter is in the first grade," another wrote. "I don't want her to go to school to be taught a Roman Catholic or Protestant, but I do expect her to receive character education every hour of every day she is in school."

The contention that such education in the public schools was contrary to State school law as well as the State Constitution also was raised and sustained.

No. 8 a Shutout



By a Staff Photographer

Al Javery, Braves

In blanking the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 1-0, Javery attained his eighth victory and his second shutout, and signaled the National League that he is ready if needed in next Tuesday's All-Star Game at Philadelphia. Al will get one more tune-up for the annual classic by pitching one game of the Cardinal series, which opens here Friday.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Nobody Could Do It

A few of the boys were sitting around in the press room at Braves Field, wishing the rain were a few hundred miles out to sea, and somebody said: "It must be the tiger in me, but I've been waiting for years to see some ball player take care of Dick Bartell. There's a fellow who has been knocking other infielders off the field and onto the injured list for a long time, yet nobody does anything about it. I wonder why?"

Bartell, now with the Giants, has been a top-flight infielder in the major leagues for better than 15 years, starting with Pittsburgh back in 1927 and working his way to the Polo Grounds via the Phillies, White Sox and Tigers; and yet—as the above spokesman suggested—he has few friends among ball players, because he will go to almost any extreme to make the play he is trying to make.

Cuccinello Out

Once at Braves Field, at a time when Tony Cuccinello was trying valiantly to hold on as a regular in the majors—at second base for the Braves—Bartell crashed into him in a close play at the bag and knocked him out of uniform for two months. Tony never was the same after his leg mended. As he sat in the Braves' clubhouse that day, Cuccinello had said: "If I'd have known what Bartell was going to do, I'd have taken good care of him."

Other infielders were banged into the outfield by the rolling hips or flashing spikes of little Bartell and—like Cuccinello—hurled verbal blasts at Dick, who was not around to hear. And yet, very few ball players—you probably could count them on the fingers of one hand—have turned around and given Bartell a taste of his own rough maneuvers.

Often you hear Bartell called "a dirty ball player." But I wonder if he is.

Too Smart

Getting back to the press room at Braves Field, Casey Stengel said: "I'll tell you why no one does anything about Bartell. He's too smart for them. I don't like some of the things he's done to my ball players, but I have to give him credit for getting away with it; although I'm not so sure he would if I were still playing ball.

"Watch Bartell—yes, and Leo Durocher—when they're playing around that middle bag," Stengel continued. "Watch what they do when a base runner comes sliding into second with his spikes high, intent on knocking them off their feet, to break up that double play. As Bartell or Durocher pivot and the runner comes in high, what do they do? They jump a couple of feet into the air. And when they come down where do they land? Right on top of the base runner, spikes first.

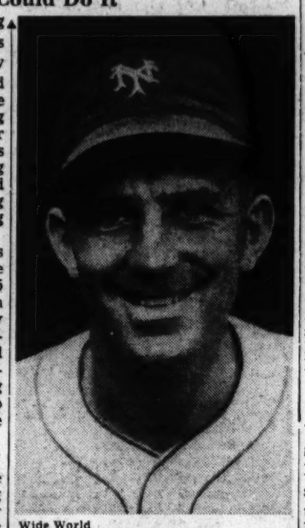
"Of course, the trick for the base runner was to hit the pivotman so hard that he wouldn't be able to land on his feet. But not many of the boys like to play rough these days," said Casey.

Old-Time Types

Bartell—yes, and Durocher—probably were as close to the old-time type of ball player as we moderns have seen. Both were bantamweights, in the language of the dugout, yet both were scrappy hustlers, never known to back away from a battle. They played hard, and if other ball players say that Bartell and Durocher play dirty, it is because they themselves did not want any part of the rough tactics; they did not fancy getting pushed around at second base.

Probably a mix-up between Ty Cobb and Bartell would have been like matching a professional with an amateur. Cobb's fire on the diamond stood alone. Yet, little Dick would have given the great Ty a few interesting afternoons. So would have Durocher. Leo would have been in constant hot water with the flaming Cobb because, like Ty's spirit, Durocher's tongue was in a class by itself. Leo could—and still can—take any man on the ball field apart verbally, until that man wants to chase him out of the park, the city and the country.

But who ever did it, outside of an umpire?



Wide World

Dick Bartell

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

American League All-Stars defeated Mickey Cochrane's All-Service team, 5 to 0, before 62,094 at Cleveland.

Ted Williams To Meet Ruth At Field Day

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since last Sept. 27, when he singled against the Yankees in his last appearance as a major leaguer for the duration, lanky Ted Williams will be back at his stand in left field at Fenway Park when Mayor Maurice Tobin presents his fifth annual Field Day next Monday afternoon.

Ted's appearance will be as a member of an all-servicemen's team which will be managed by Babe Ruth and which will play Bob Quinn's Braves in the featured attraction of a long program devoted to the interests of the city's needy and underprivileged school children.

Two Other Favorites

Returning to Boston with Ted, now studying as an aviation cadet at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School, will be two other former Boston favorites in Dom Di Maggio and Johnny Pesky, both in the Navy, too, who will take over their old patrols in centerfield and at shortstop, respectively.

The meeting between Ruth and Williams will be their first, and officials hope that the Babe can be induced to step to the plate in pregame practice. Williams, of course, will need no inducement.

Basis of Comparison

As a matter of fact, if Williams is anywhere near his playing shape, his actions at bat should furnish an interesting basis of comparison between this year's balata ball and last season's rabbit ball. So far this year no one has been able to put a ball over or even into the bullpen in right field, where Williams hit practically all of his homers during his stay here. Should he connect next Monday, it might indicate that the ball is not so dead as was at first believed.

Like the Navy, the Coast Guard will also be represented by three players on the servicemen's team in Ensign Babe Young, former New York Giant; Jim Hegan, former Cleveland catcher, and Gene Hormanski, property of the Brooklyn Dodgers. From the Army camp at Fort Devens will come Skippy Roberge, former Braves infielder; Pitchers Joe Kwasniewski of Providence College and Ed Murphy of Holy Cross, and Archie Horne, Wesleyan infielder.

Martin May Pitch

President Quinn declared yesterday afternoon at a luncheon given by the Mayor at the Parker House that the Braves would present their regular team, and that there is a distinct possibility that Manager Casey Stengel may pitch young Ray Martin, who hurled Norwood High School to the State scholastic title this spring and who recently signed with the Tribe.

A full program, beginning at 2 p. m. and continuing until 6:30, has been arranged, and includes playing by service bands, a demonstration of marching by the Wacs, and the introduction of as many of an invited list of 50 old-time baseball greats as are able to attend.

Baugh's Understudy in Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 7—Dick Poillon, who divided signal calling duties with Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskin football team last year, is doing all right in the more serious game of war.

The former Canisius gridiron star, who entered the service after last fall's football campaign ended, is a technical sergeant and now is preparing himself for Officer Candidate School. He turned down a commission in the Navy to "come up in the Army the hard way."

Poillon did not confine himself to one sport. At Central High School, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y., he won letters in football, basketball, baseball, track and golf.

Although he had attractive offers from larger colleges, he chose Canisius because it was his father's alma mater. His ability as a triple-threat quarterback was spotted by Redskins scouts and he was signed at $4,000 a year while still an undergraduate.

His first professional appearance was with the Long Island Indians, who have a working agreement with the Redskins. He played with the Indians in 1941, but was with George Marshall's warriors last year, playing about 30 minutes in each game as a substitute for "Slingin' Sammy." In addition to his running and passing and punting, Poillon was a dropkicker of parts, notching field goals against Brooklyn and New York in crucial games. His work with the Redskins won him assurances that his option will be taken up again after the war. In addition an offer to play professional basketball with a Philadelphia team awaits the day he stops soldiering.

At present, a member of the 424th Coast Artillery Battalion at the Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Center here, Sergeant Poillon is more concerned with doing his part to help win the war.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	15	3	5	0	1	.333
McCarthy	269	36	81	3	28	.301
Nieman	98	12	29	0	11	.296
Holmes	272	30	79	3	15	.291
Kintz	83	6	21	0	6	.253
Ryan	185	20	46	1	14	.249
Masi	95	14	23	3	13	.241
Workman	271	20	65	7	35	.240
Rees	161	22	38	5	19	.236
Burns	58	5	13	1	3	.224
Wietelmann	220	18	50	0	21	.217
Joost	253	23	47	3	15	.202
Farrell	17	1	3	0	0	.176
Poland	78	5	11	0	7	.141
Cuccinello	15	1	0	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	88	9	31	0	4	.352
Culberson	130	19	42	3	15	.323
Partee	125	15	37	0	9	.296
Fox	259	31	73	1	21	.282
Conroy	42	7	12	2	3	.270
Cronin	49	4	13	3	16	.265
Tabor	247	21	63	7	33	.255
Doerr	268	34	65	5	23	.243
Lupien	277	23	64	3	16	.231
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Barna	72	13	15	1	9	.208
Lazor	77	7	14	0	6	.182
Peacock	71	4	13	0	4	.154

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting — Curtright, Chicago, .337; Stephens, St. Louis, .332.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 44; Gutteridge, St. Louis, 42.
Runs batted in—Etten, New York, 51; Stephens, St. Louis, 48.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 93; Hockett, Cleveland, 82.
Doubles—Kellner, Cleveland, 20; Siebert, Philadelphia and Appling, Chicago, 17.
Triples—York, Detroit, and Lindell, New York, 6.
Home runs—Keller, New York, Stephens and Laabs, St. Louis, and York, Detroit, 10.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 24; Moses, Chicago, 17.
Pitching — Candini, Washington, 7-0; Grove, Chicago, 6-0.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, 329; Herman, Brooklyn, and McCormick, Cincinnati, .325.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 62; Musial, St. Louis, and Herman, Brooklyn, 46.
Runs batted in—Herman, Brooklyn, 50; Nicholson, Chicago, 47.
Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 92; Herman, Brooklyn, and Musial, St. Louis, 91.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 22; Vaughan, Brooklyn and Musial, St. Louis, 19.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 11; Gordon, New York, 8.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 12; Nicholson, Chicago, Litwhiler, St. Louis, and Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 9.
Stolen bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 9; Ott, New York, and Custine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 7-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 11-2.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 5-4, Toronto 4-5.
Newark 2, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 6, Syracuse 3.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 1.

American Association

Toledo 2-3, Columbus 0-4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, Seattle 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Elmira 7, Binghamton 3.
Albany 14, Utica 3.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Knoxville 11, Birmingham 8.
Little Rock 7-5, Chattanooga 5-7.
Nashville 14, New Orleans 4.
Memphis at Atlanta 2, postponed.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	6	5	Odom	0	2
Javery	8	7	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	1	1	Martin	0	0
Barrett	6	7	MacFayden	0	0
Andrews	6	9			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	4	Lucier	2	2
Ryba	4	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	0
Judd	7	4	Woods	0	0
Brown	4	4			

Javery Ready to Pitch If Needed by All-Stars

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After three straight losses, the National League was beginning to wonder what Al Javery was doing on its all all-star quad. But the big right-hander of the Braves showed his critics yesterday when he blanked the Cincinnati Reds, 1-0, on six scattered hits in the opener of a three-game series.

In chalking up his eighth victory, his second shutout, and his first win over Bill McKechnie's club, Javery looked like the leading pitcher in the league. If that engagement was a tune-up for an All-Star Game appearance next week at Philadelphia, the American League hitters might just as well leave their bats in the bat rack. By way of adding insult to injury, Al also drove in the winning run with a single in the second inning.

Close to Reds

Thus, the Braves stretched their new winning streak to three games and heightened their chances of an early return to the first division of the National League. As they went against the Reds this afternoon in a twin bill, the locals were within two games of their opponents for the day, who occupied fourth place. The Braves had better pick up every point they can while the Reds are in town, for on Friday come the Cardinals.

Every once in a while you should give Whitey Wietelmann a little attention from the hats-off department. Daily he plays a stellar game at shortstop and his hitting has improved immensely over a year ago. In fact, rival managers refuse to take a chance with Whitey in a clutch. Instead, they pass him. An intentional pass to the weak-hitting rookie would have amused the crowd last season. Now you see it often. McKechnie did it yesterday, to get at Javery, only to have Al blast the strategy with a game-winning single.

Perfect Throw

You have to watch Wietelmann through the week to appreciate him. Yesterday he made a great relay of Butch Nieman's throw from the outfield and caught Eddie Miller at the plate with what would have been an important run. Whitey took the ball and whipped it to Clyde Kluttz without a pause, and the throw had to be perfect. It was. Miller also played a swell game at short, but as Casey Stengel would say: "So what? The Braves won the ball game."

The Red Sox were idle on the field in the West, but not in the office. Joe Cronin announced the purchase of George Metkovich, a big left-hander who can play the outfield or first base. With the San Francisco Seals this season, George batted a neat .345 in 53 games and drove in 31 runs. Since he made that spring trip to Bradenton with the Braves, the southpaw has developed into a good ball player, thanks chiefly to the coaching of Lefty O'Doul, who manages the Seals. As part payment, the Red Sox are sending Dee Miles to the Coast. Miles had days here when he looked like a 154-game ball player, yet he leaves with a feeble .207 average. He did, however, help in several games with his pinch hitting.

The touring Sox are idle tomorrow, opening a four-game series at St. Louis with a night date on Friday.

Briefs . . . Boston baseball writers best remember George Metkovich as the gangling rookie at Bradenton who first caught a catfish, then stepped on it, putting himself out of uniform for most of the spring session . . . His coming may be a warning to Tony Lupien, who seems unable to lift his batting average within range of .300 . . . Some 400 boys flocked to Fenway Park yesterday for the first meeting of Dan Howley's baseball school . . . The school continues through this week, with attendance expected to increase daily . . . Working with Howley are Herb Pennock, Bill Barrett, George Torporcer, Hugh Duffy, Ed Marshall and Andy O'Connor.

* * *

Washington found out the same thing about Lefty Gomez that the Braves did—namely, that he has lost his stuff . . . They released him yesterday . . . Note that Nick Etten, branded as a Phillie second division ball player when he arrived at Yankee Stadium, is this morning leading the American League with 49 runs batted in . . . Note, also, that your old pal, Mel Ott, heads the home run parade with an even dozen . . . Henry Majeski, formerly of the Braves, will be at second base for the Coast Guard Academy when it meets the local Coast Guard nine at Fenway Park, Saturday at 3 o'clock.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	44	24	.647	
Brooklyn	44	32	.579	4
Pittsburgh	36	32	.529	8
Cincinnati	33	35	.485	11
Philadelphia	33	37	.471	13
Boston	31	35	.470	13
Chicago	30	41	.423	16½
New York	28	43	.394	18½

Results July 6

Boston 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 4.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	38	29	.567	
Washington	37	34	.521	3
Detroit	34	32	.515	3½
Chicago	33	32	.508	4
Boston	34	34	.500	4½
Cleveland	33	35	.485	5½
St. Louis	31	35	.470	6½
Philadelphia	32	41	.438	9

Results July 6

New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 4, Washington 3, (16 inns.)
Boston at Chicago, postponed.

Montgomery Nine Is Welcomed Back To Southern Loop

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Baseball-hungry Montgomery, its uniformed pockets jingling with money, has been welcomed back into the Southern Association baseball family with the promise of better days for troubled league executives.

The whole family seemed happy following announcement of the transfer here of the Chattanooga, Tenn., franchise. The possible exception was Lookout President Joe Engel, who this year held not a single elephant hunt in his lonely ball park, past scene of some of baseball's strangest stunts.

Chattanooga has been the attendance black sheep of the Southern this year, while other clubs have enjoyed the merry hum of fast-clicking turnstiles.

The Lookouts finished sixth in the first half of a split season which ended Sunday, but were only two games out of second place. They seemed to be having no more difficulty finding player talent than a majority of the League's other outfits.

All have rounded out their war-depleted rosters with players who, in other years, might still be performing several classes lower. But most fans have remained loyal.

Engel had tried to avoid a move, but said he had finally agreed because of pressure from Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, who owns the club, and from other cities in the League.

The team will become the Montgomery Rebels, a name on the line-up of this Class A-1 circuit prior to the First World War and more recently in the retired Southeastern League.

A unanimous vote of approval by league members is required to make the shift official, but this is expected to be a mere formality. The first game is scheduled here July 25.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Luncheons and Dinners
at Popular Prices

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

HACKENSACK, N. J.

ELKS' CLUB *Restaurant*
Open to the Public
Adequate free parking space
W. L. Seubert, Mgr.
WEEKDAY LUNCHEONS 60c
WEEKDAY DINNERS 85c—up
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00—up
Union St., nr. Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.
Closed Mondays

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Daily and Sunday Dinners..85c-$1
Main 4-5500

READING, PA.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 962,185
1943 volume to date 174,944,112
1942 volume to date 53,111,546

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Tuesday 52.2 Prev. day 52.3
Month ago 51.4 Year ago 36.1
1943 high 52.4 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61	61	61	
Adams Exp 1.35g	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Air Reduction (1a)	6	47½	47	47½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Allegheny Corp	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	5	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 5.50aw	54	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ ½
Allegheny pr pf	1	39	39	39	
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	15	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅛a	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	161	161	161	+ ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Allied Strs 1.45g	19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	20	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅜
Alpha P Corp ¾g	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Airlines 1½a	21	75	71¾	74½	+2½
Am Bank Note .40g	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Beach (1⅓e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Brake Sh .65g	8	41¼	41	41	
Am Cable & Rad	12	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	7	90	89¼	89⅞	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2e)	8	43⅝	42½	43⅛	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable 1g	3	23½	23½	23½	
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	20	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .30g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Am C S 6%pf6	110	100½	100	100	—1
Am Distill	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilles	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Export L (1g)	9	27½	26¾	27	
Am & For Pow	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92b	6	84½	84	84	—2
Am & F P 2pf	43	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
Am-Haw $5 1½g	4	33⅜	32½	32½	— ½
Am H&L pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Am Ice	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Internet 1½g	1	9	9	9	
Am Locomotive	13	15¼	15	15	— ½
Am Loco pf 31½k	3	103	103	103	—1¾
Am M&Feb (.40g)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am M 6%pf 6	40	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅜
Am News 1.80	230	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	38	40¼	39	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	47	37½	36	37⅛	+1⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	27	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	470	65¾	64⅞	65⅝	
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Seating (½g)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	40	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	3	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	70	153½	153	153½	
AmSnuff(1.60g)	1	44	43½	43½	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	4	27⅛	26⅞	27	
Am Stores (¾g)	5	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	3	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	155⅞	155⅜	155⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	2	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	50	145¾	145¾	145¾	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	15	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	2	46½	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	12	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	—1¼
Am Woolen	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	5	5⅞	6	
Anaconda 1g	34	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Archer H Gl .30g	3	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1a)	1	45	45	45	
Armour Del pf cld	5	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
Arm Ill	48	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	9	61	60¼	61	— ¾
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	105	105	105	+ ¼
Atch T & SF 4%pf	23	58¾	57¾	58¼	— ¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	7	32¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	27¾	27⅜	27¾	— ¼
Atl Refining .30g	11	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
Atl Refin pf 4	90	111½	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼g	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½pg	270	63¼	63	63	
Aust N pr A 2k	120	6¼	5½	56	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	248	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Bald Loco (3½g)	10	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Barber Asph	37	26½	24⅜	26⅛	— ⅜
Barker Bros (1½g)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k	10	42	42	42	July 6
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Beech-N Pack 4	1	110	110	110	+1½
Bending-Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bell Airc (1g)	2	16⅛	16	16	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	11	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	15	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	16	64½	63¾	64	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	26	25	25	— ¼
Black & Dck 1.60	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20a	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
Bliss & Lau (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1a	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
Bond Strs 1.60	5	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	38½	37½	38	— ⅜
Bridgport Br ½g	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1	1	1	
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	29⅞	29½	29½	— ½
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Brun-Balke (½g)	5	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	2	113¾	113⅞	113¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	30	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	18	106	105½	106	— ½
Budd Wheel 1.40a	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	2	32¼	32	32¼	
Burling Mills .70g	12	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
Burr Add M .60	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Butte C&Z 1.40a	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	20	80	80	80	+ ¼
Byron Jack ½ag	6	22¼	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	3	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wyn 1.40	3	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	6	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	15	10	9⅞	10	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	20	43½	43½	43½	
Care C & O (5)	2	95½	95½	95½	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	6	51¼	51	51	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
Celotex Corp ½g	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	4	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR N J	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sun 2½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39	39	39	
Certain-teed Prod	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Cer-tood & pf	1320	15½	13½	15½	+1
Checker Cab	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	15	46	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Chi Gt West	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1?4k	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ¼ag	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Childs Co	5	2½	2½	2½	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	23	84¼	83¼	83¾	—1
City Ice & F 1.20	5	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½g	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
City Stores	4	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½g	50	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅛
Clueett Peabody 1a	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A (3)	41	64	63½	64	
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	6	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
Col & South	90	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1½g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60a	3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Comm Solvents .30g	33	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	40	7⅞	11	7⅞	
Cm & South 1pf	150	11¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
Com & So pf 3k	12	65¼	64	65¼	+ ¼
Conwith Ed 1.05g	105	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Congol-Naira (1)	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	180	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Cor Clg pr pf6½	120	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Cons Copper	6	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	96	23½	22⅞	23	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf 5	5	103⅛	103	103	
Cons Film pf (½dc)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	32	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	13	18⅜	18	18⅜	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	24¼	24	24¼	
Consol'n Coal	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½	130	101	100½	101	+ ¼
Container Corp ¾g	2	23	23	23	— ½
Cont Bak ½g	13	10	10	10	— ⅛
Cont Can (1½g)	5	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅛
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Cont. Motors .30g	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Cont. Oil Del (1)	3	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
Cont. Steel (½gg)	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	2	14	14	14	— ¼
Cor'weld pf 2½	120	50	50	50	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	30	45½	45¼	45½	
Corn Products 2.60	9	68⅛	67½	68	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	10	180	180	180	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5	5	5	
Crane Co (1e)	25	21½	21	21	— ⅜
Cuneo P pf 4½	100	105¾	105½	105¾	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Crosley Corp (½gg)	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½ag	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	46	46	46	— ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15½	15½	15¾	
Crown Zel pf 5	20	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	
Crucible Steel 3a	3	35½	35¼	35½	— ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	40	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 4ag	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	32	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	72¾	72¾	72¾	—1¼
Curt P pr pf 1½ak	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	8	26¼	26	26¼	
Davison Chem (1g)	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅜
Decca Records (1)	30	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	42	41¾	42	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	29	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Den & R G W pf	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	31	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	240	34¼	33¾	33½	— ¾
Diam Match 1½	8	32⅜	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf 3½	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	17	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	120	44½	44	44	
Dome Mines h1.20g	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	4	65⅞	65¾	66½	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	148¾	148¾	148¾	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg 1g	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ¼
Dunhill Int	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
du Pont de N (2g)	26	157	156	156½	— ½
Eastern Air L	33	44½	43	44½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165	165	165	
East Kod pf 6	20	180	179¾	179¾	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	4	39	38½	38½	— ½
Elec Boat (½gg)	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
El Power & Light	12	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	65	65	65	— 1
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	10	68⅝	68	68½	—1¼
Endicott-J pf 5	1	115	115	115	
Eng Pub Service	32	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	2	78½	78½	78½	
Eng $5½pf5½g	30	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	20	88	88	88	+1
Equit Off Bldg	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR (½gg)	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	44	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	6	50	49½	49½	— ¼
Evans Products	8	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	5	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	8	26½	26	26	— ¼
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	3	18½	18	18¼	— ½
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	102	102	102	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Ferro Enamel	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Fie P F Ins 1.60a	5	49½	48½	48½	—1½
Firestone T 1¼ag	4	41⅜	41¼	41¼	
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	111	110½	110½	+ ½
Flintkote (1½g)	6	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½g)	1100	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Follansbee S pf	80	49¼	48½	48½	+ ⅜
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Food Mach (.70g)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
Fruehauf pf 5	70	108½	108	108	— ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) 1.40e	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	40	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Gar Wood Ind 1.40a	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8	30	143¼	143¼	143½	+ ½
Gen Bronze (.30g)	30	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Cab pf 5½ak	10	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Elec (1.40)	57	39¼	38¾	38⅞	— ¼
Gen Foods .80g	12	42¼	41¾	42¼	
Gen G & El A	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Gen G & El cv pf	10	102	102	102	+1½
Gen Mills (4)	2	97½	97	97½	
Gen Motors (2g)	39	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	6	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	3	23	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	10	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	9	53	53	53	+1
Gen Refract .60g	1	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½ak	90	82	82	82	
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Gimbel Bros .15g	2	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1½	1½	1½	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ½ag	10	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100¼	100½	
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	9	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	50	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	15	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	18	29¾	29¼	29¾	
Gt West Sug 1½ag	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	
Gt W Sug pf 7	110	150	148¾	150	+1½
Green (HL) (2a)	7	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	17	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
Grum Air Ex 1½ag	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	30	146½	146	146	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Hack W pf4¼k	30	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Hair (WF) Print 1	1	17	17	17	
Hark-Walker ½ag	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A 1.40g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	140	109	109	109	+ ¼
Helme (GW) 3½ag	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	3	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Hollander (A) ¾ag	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Homestake Min	10	74	35⅝	36	
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
Houd-Hersh B ½pg	2	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	56	56	56	
Household F pf 5	30	110¾	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Houston Oil	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hudson B M&S h2	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	154	11	10¼	11	+ ⅞
Hupp Motor	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Illinois Central	21	14⅜	13⅜	14	— ½
Ill Cent LL (4)	110	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅞
Indpls P&L .90g	5	16⅜	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	5	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
Inland Steel (2g)	9	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand (3g)	4	95½	95	95½	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ½g	9	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	7	58½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Intercon Rub	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	14	5¼	9	9	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	7	72½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Labor Groups Predict Jump In Rail Income

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Five railway brotherhoods seeking a 30 per cent wage increase presented rebuttal testimony today containing a prediction that railway revenues for 1943 will exceed 1942 income by $500,000,000 or more.

Eli Oliver, labor statistician for the brotherhoods, testifying before an emergency board of the national railway labor panel, estimated that net revenue from railway operations this year would be $3,394,375,000, compared with $2,865,000,000 in 1942.

His testiony was offered as a reply to that of Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads, that railroad earnings had reached a peak in 1942 and would decline in the future.

Mr. Oliver declined to comment on the difference between his statement that average hourly earnings of railroad passenger conductors was $1.11½ and a statement of J. E. Monroe, assistant director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, that the rate was $1.79 2-10 on the basis of time worked.

"I regard Mr. Monroe's testimony as most significant," Justice Walter P. Stacy, chairman of the emergency board, told Mr. Oliver, "He undertook to rebut your testimony. I would assume, when you come back on rebuttal, you would have examined his testimony very carefully."

A prediction that railroads would do well to hold 50 per cent of the nation's transportation business after the war was made by H. E. Stevens, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Consumers Pay Ultimately

"Thousands of planes," Mr. Stevens testified, "will become available for conversion to commercial use and additional units of any size can be turned out quickly in any desired quantity by the new airplane facories now in operation. While planes may not become a large factor in bulk transportation, they will pick off some of the cream of the passenger, express and mail traffic, with serious effect on railways' net earnings."

Mr. Stevens told the board, which is hearing the demands of five railway brotherhoods for a 30 per cent wage increase for 300,000 members, pipelines being built would divert much of the petroleum products now being hauled by rail.

Increased wages for railroad workers would inevitably bring higher freight rates, he said, and these increases would be passed on to consumers, "thereby starting another cycle of wage increases to meet the increased cost of living and so on and so on and, ad infinitum."

D. P. Loomis, executive director of the Association of Western Railroads, testified railroad workers were paid consistently higher wages than those in other industries. He said railroad employees enjoyed average earnings in 1941 of $2,036, against $1,478 for other workers.

To Replace Equipment

Acknowledging that 1942 revenues "indicate large net earnings for railroads as a whole," R. W. Brown, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said in a previous hearing that these "boom time" profits must be held in reserve to replace equipment wearing out under the strain of war transportation.

T. O. Taylor, Secretary of the Bureau of Information of Eastern Railways, presented figures showing wage earnings of engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen on several important passenger trains.

On the "Twentieth Century" running between New York and Chicago, Mr. Taylor testified that engineers average $3.43 an hour, firemen $2.79, conductors $2.52, and brakemen $1.89. Granting of the proposed wage raises would increase hourly earnings to $4.64 for engineers, $4.01 for firemen, $3.41 for conductors, and $2.78 for brakemen, he said.

INSURED INVESTMENT SAFETY

With this conservative investment your account is safely insured by law up to $5,000. Earnings are dependable, and begin as of the first of the month on all investments up to the tenth. Plan NOW to invest any amount up to $5,000—more if you desire. Dividends semi-annually.

Write for statement and new folder, "For the Benefit of Members."

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W Somerville, Mass.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup A (1½)	21½	21½	21½
600	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Air Investors	3⅜	3½	3⅜
400	Airc Access (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Allied Prod (2)	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Allied Prod A (1¾)	26	26	26
350	Alum Ltd (hRa)	103	102	103
250	Alum Co Am (2g)	116½	116	116½
150	AlumCoAm pf (6)	114¾	114½	114¾
10	Am Book (¾g)	31½	31½	31½
200	Am Bo¼ Board (¼e)	8	8	8
600	Am Capital B	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Cap pf (.30k)	29	29	29
300	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Am C P&LA (¾g)	37	36¾	36¾
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	46½	46½	46½
1100	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	28¼	28	28
100	Am Cen (.15g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Am Gen 82 pf (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
50	Am Hard Rub (¾g)	19½	19½	19½
150	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27¾	27½	27½
1700	Am Light & T (1.20)	18¼	18	18¼
7400	Am Maracaibo	1	⅞	1
2700	Am Republics	11½	11¼	11½
1300	Am Superpow	1¼	⅞	1
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	100½	100½	100½
3500	Am Superpow pf	16	15	16
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2200	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ang-Wupp	2	2	2
30	Arkal El Pow pf	105	105	105
2200	Ark Nat Gas	5	4¾	4¾
3100	Ark Nat Gas A	5½	4¾	4¾
4200	Ark N Gas pf	10½	10½	10½
300	Arn Equip	20½	20½	20½
900	Ashland Oil&R	6¼	6¼	6½
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¾	5½	5¾
600	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Atlas Ply (.60g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Automati Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
40	Axton-Fish A	96	96	96
100	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	24½	24¾	24½
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	37½	37½	37½
200	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Barium Sta Sti	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Beaunit Mills (.60)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1000	Beech Air (1e)	14¾	14½	14¾
100	Bellanca Aire	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
400	Bliss (EW) (2)	14½	14¾	14¾
1000	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
100	Bluthenthal (S)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Bohack (HC)	11	10⅝	10⅝
65	Bohack (HC) 2k	80	79½	79½
100	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
400	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Brewster Aero	5½	5½	5½
100	Bridgpt Mach	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Brill A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Brill pf	71	71	71
100	Br-Am Oil (h1)	18½	18½	18½
500	Brown F & W (.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Brown-F Dist	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
400	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
1400	Buf N & EP pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Buf N & EP 5 pf	96	96	96
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	Burco cv pf	30	30	30
1600	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
500	Cal El Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9300	Callite Tung (.20g)	6¼	6½	6½
700	Calumet (.40g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Carrier Corp	17¼	17	17
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cen&SW Ut	1	1	1
30	CenNYPow pf(5)	96	96⅝	96
100	CenOhioStl(.70g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Cessna Aire(1e)	10	9¾	9¾
200	Chamb MW (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
225	Childs pf	16	15	15
900	Cities Service	15½	15¼	15⅜
500	Cit Svc pf	95	93¼	94
500	Claude Neon Lts	¾	⅝	⅝
1300	Cleve El Illum (1g)	33¾	33½	33¾
400	Cleve Tractor (¾g)	15¼	14⅞	15
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	14	14	14
100	Cochshutt Plow (¼e)	11	11	11
1000	Colon Develop	6½	6⅜	6½
2400	Colonial Air)	9¾	8¾	9⅞
2000	Colo Fuel & I war	3½	3⅜	3½
50	Colum G & E pf (5)	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
200	Comwith & So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
200	Compo Shoe (.40)	5	5	5
800	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63	62¾	62¾
175	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38	37¾	37¾
500	Cons Ret Strs (⅜g)	6½	6½	6½
400	Cons Royalty (.20)	2	2	2
100	Cons Sti Corp (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cont Roll & Stl (¾g)	12¼	12	12
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	39	39	39
750	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½
100	Corroon & Rey	2½	2½	2½
100	Cosden Petro	2½	2½	2½
30	Cosden Petro pf	21½	21¼	21½
900	Creole Pet	24½	24	24
100	Crown Drug	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4600	Cuban Atl Sug (2¼e)	20¼	19½	19¾
100	Dayton Rub	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Del-Mich Stove (.10g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Draper Corp (3)	68½	69½	68½
700	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12⅝	12¾	12¼
425	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	35	34½	34½
150	East G&F pf (4½)	57¼	56½	56½
150	East Sta pf B	28¼	28	28
350	East Sug A pf (2½k)	39½	39¼	39¼
16200	El Bond & Share	8⅛	7¾	8
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	73	72¾	73
800	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	69¾	69¼	69¾
100	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	29½	29	29
700	Emerson Elec (.20g)	8½	8¼	8⅜
200	Empire Pow (1k)	38	37¾	37¾
1900	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Eq Crp $3 pf (1½k)	32½	31½	32½
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5¼	5	5¼
600	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¼	9	9
6600	Fairchild En&Air	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
500	Falstaff Brew (.60)	11½	11½	11½
1100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	20¾	20	20¾
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
30	Found In Ben pf (¾g)	19	19	19
100	Frank Cou Dis(1e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Froedt G pf(1.20)	22	22	22
100	Fuller (Cl A)(2e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Fuller $3 cv(3e)	41½	41½	41½
100	Gen Finance (.20)	4	4	4
400	Gen Share	2	2	2
150	Gen Share pf (6d)	74¼	73½	74
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	39	39	39
600	Glen Ald Coal	16½	16¼	16¼
50	GodchauxSug A	37½	37½	37½
200	Godchaux Sug B	11¾	11½	11½
500	Gorh Inc A	4¼	4	4¼
10	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	53	53	53
100	Grand Rap V (.05g)	5½	5½	5½
500	Gray Mfg	7	6¾	7
25	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	81	81	81
250	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	KroeStr Pr (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
3100	Gulf Oil	47½	46¾	47
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	44¾	44¾	44¾
200	Hecla Min (½g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Heller pf (1¾)	27	27	27
100	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	28	27⅞	28
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8½	8½	8½
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	20	20	20
400	Humble Oil (¾g)	73¾	73	73
200	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Hussmann-Lig (.80)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8¾	8½	8½
400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ill Iowa Pw pf (1¼k)	38	38	38
4700	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	14⅜	13½	14⅜
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	14	14	14
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	30½	30½	30½
20	Ind Svc 7% pf	34	34	34
20	Ind P&L pf (6¼)	105	105	105
80	Indus Finan pf	20¼	20	20
150	Ins Co N Am	82½	82¼	82½
1700	Int Hyd-El pf	10¼	10	10
100	Int Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Int Min&Chem war	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
2700	Int Petrol (h1)	19⅝	18¾	19⅛
200	Int S Rax B	1	1	1
1500	Int Util B	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Int Util pf	18½	18	18½
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Jeannette Gla	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	3¾	4
300	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	4	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Klein (DE) (½g)	14½	14½	14½
170	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
800	Krueger Brew(.32½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
110	Lack RR NJ	33½	33	33
400	Lake Shore M(h.80)	13	12⅞	12⅞
200	Lakey Fdy&M(.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1300	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1800	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
1300	Line Material (½e)	12¼	12	12
100	Lipton pf (1½)	23¼	23¼	23½
100	Lit Bros	2	2	2
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15½	15½	15½
1300	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8⅞
6300	Long Is Ltg	2¼	2⅛	2¼
225	Long Is L pf	49½	48¾	49
800	Long Is L pf B	44¾	43¾	44¼
1000	Louis L & E (.20g)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	Manati Sug war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	McWill Dredg (½g)	12¾	11¾	11¾
100	Mer & M Sec A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1600	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	7½	7½	7½
1100	Mid St P Bvtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
75	Midvale (1g)	30½	30	30½
200	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾

FOR MORE INCOME

than those obtainable in other types of bonds of equivalent investment quality, we recommend selected bonds of our major railroad systems. These bonds have unbroken records of interest payments for periods of up to 50 years.

We will mail on request our recommendations and an analysis of the reasons therefor. There is no charge or obligation.

HODGDON & CO. 31 STATE ST. BOSTON

Federal Take-Over of Mines Creates Difficult Problems

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent developments make the plight of the American soft coal operators a rather ironic one. After having cooperated fully with the government's stabilization program and resisted John L. Lewis' attempt to break through the program, their properties are now really taken from them.

The original "take-over" of the mines by Mr. Ickes a month or two ago was little more than window-dressing. Mr. Ickes posted a large notice at the mines and the flag was run up, but otherwise things went on as usual, the operators merely turning over a page in the accounting books and writing at the top "Under Government Operation" or words to that effect.

Take-Over Is Real

Now however that Mr. Lewis has laid down his dictum, the take-over is to be real. In addition to fetching in the President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to run the mines, and taking on an advisory committee of eight operators, Mr. Ickes has also set up a similar advisory committee of eight representatives of labor, which will mean, with the possible exception of a member or two from Joe Ozanic's AFL Progressive Mine Workers, a full table of John Lewises; and he has prepared the way for the set-up of another bureau.

This bureau will be the fifth to have regulatory interest in the coal mines. First is the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior, which administers the Guffey Coal Act of 1937. Third is the Bituminous Coal Consumer's Council of Luther Harr, set up under the same act but run quite separately. Fourth is the Office of Solid Fuel Co-ordinator for War, run by Howard Gray for Mr. Ickes. The new bureau will have to find a new name to avoid confusion. This is all in addition to government regulation by OPA, Wage and Hour, Social Security, Treasury, etc.

Coal men have no idea what the new and as yet un-named bureau will do but they "fear the worst." Its function will presumably be to tell the operators how to operate the mines and sell the coal, subject to the advice of the two committees of labor and operators. One fear is that some bright young lawyers will promptly try out the practical merits of the alluring idea of quotas and regional allocations, with a ban on cross-hauls, which, in view of the complexity of the coal business and the simplicity of Washington thinking, might get the coal business readily into somewhat the same condition as that into which OPA has gotten the food business.

Live New Bureau Head

The head of the new bureau, Mr. Carl Newton, is both a railroad president and a Wall Street lawyer, but this gives a misleading impression of conservatism. Mr. Newton is perhaps the livest member of the lively firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lombard, counsel for Robert Young, who bought on a shoe-string a few years ago the control of the top holding company, Alleghany Corporation, of the former Van Sweringen railroad "empire," and has been in recent years bailed out of this venture very successfully by the war-time prosperity of the railroads. Most lucrative gem in this empire is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, a coal road, from which the former president was ousted last winter to make way for Mr. Newton who now steps to the direction of the soft coal industry in which his road is so heavily interested.

The sequence of events which led to the current actual take-over is of interest. The operators, who had granted a $2 a day increase two years ago, this year stood pat. The War Labor Board upheld their position (except for about 20 cents a day plus $30 a year more for vacation).

Mr. Lewis refused to accept the WLB's decision. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ickes then held a conference. Mr. Lewis then announced that the men would go back on condition the Government kept the mines, until Oct. 31, meaning that the matter must be reopened either when the mines are handed back or on Nov. 1, which ever is first. Mr. Ickes said no understanding had been reached.

The President indicated in press conference he would pay no attention to the miners' stipulation of Government ownership. But he subsequently indicated that "of course" the Government would continue to hold the properties. Thereupon Mr. Ickes put the machinery in motion to take over. Meantime, the War Labor Board is still waiting for somebody to enforce its decision. There is, however, no one to enforce it except the Administration.

Some Futile Proposals

The operators were drawn by government officials into some rather comical meetings while the matter was still before the WLB. They were told that "something must be done to bring down prices in the company stores." They replied that their prices were on a par with private stores in the mine town.

Still the pressure was applied. They replied that if their prices were visibly cut, the town trade would turn to them, their shelves would be emptied, and they would have no more to sell.

It was then suggested that they stop selling to other than miners. This brought up the question of how to identify the miners. It was suggested that the miners show their badges. But these badges are worn only in the mines, and the shopping is largely done by the womenfolk. So the matter was finally dropped.

In its place the hot subject of "in-plant feeding" was brought up. The operators suggested the OPA allow the miners larger rations. The officials replied that this was no good because the miners' wives might give the extra food to the children and themselves. They suggested instead that the operators sell the miners meat sandwiches at the minehead.

The operators then asked if OPA would allow the company stores extra rations to take care of the sandwiches. The officials were not sure. The operators then asked whether the miners' wives might not figure that since the men could buy extra sandwiches, they could pack their lunch-boxes correspondingly lighter. This matter also was finally dropped.

It is not known whether the strikers still out are receiving strike benefits or not; union finances are not published like corporation finances. If the union, however, is not supporting the strike with benefits, then the men are personally foregoing from $7 a day up, which seems quite a bit if their families are starving. The $7 rate ($10.50 on Saturdays) is the minimum. Some fast miners make as high as $450 a month or $100 a week; the average miner turns out about six tons of coal a day, the fast man eight, the slow man four.

May "Buy Off" Lewis

Some of the operators are in the mood to sell out to John Lewis, or in other words to "buy him off" by giving him what he wants, recouping it from the consumer. They are not sure, however, whether the government will allow them to do so, and coal mining is not a profitable business. The industry as a whole hasn't made any money since the 1920's.

The operators are also afraid that, even if they get their mines back, they will get themselves jockeyed into the same position as after World War I, when Lewis forced on them the high rates of the Jacksonville agreement, which opened the way for the competition of natural gas and fuel oil.

At that time the operators decided to fight, and they did so successfully that they "busted" the United Mine Workers. It stayed busted until the present Administration put Lewis and the U. M. W. on its feet by means of the NRA, of which the rebirth to power of the United Mine Workers was one of the principal results, as was the Wagner Act. In gratitude the U. M. W. subscribed $500,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in 1936, but it has since recouped this and considerably more in the 1941 contract and in the late 1941 conquest of the "captive coal mines" by means of John Lewis' sabotage of the old National Defense Mediation Board.

$56 Million Housing Notes Sold N. Y. Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chemical Bank & Trust Co. was the successful bidder for a total of $56,177,000 of temporary loan notes issued by several local housing authorities.

Among the issues awarded to the bank were $13,994,000 notes of the Los Angeles Housing Authority on an interest basis of .58 per cent and a premium of $81; Chicago Housing Authority, $8,200,000 at .50 per cent interest and a premium of $47; St. Louis Housing Authority, $6,800,000 at .62 per cent and $50; County of Los Angeles, $6,312,000 at .58 per cent and $43; Pittsburgh, $5,100,000 at .58 per cent and $45; Oakland, Calif., $4,136,000 at .58 per cent and $26; New York City, $2,231,000 at .48 per cent and $25.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am G&E 2¾s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Am P&L 6s 2016	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108½	108½	108½
10	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
35	As Elec 4½s 53	72¾	72½	72½
10	As G&E 3s 50	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	As G&E 4½s 49	22¾	22¾	22¾
5	As T&T 5½s 55A	82	81⅝	82
10	Birm El 4½s 68	106⅜	106½	106⅜
3	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	104	103⅞	104
15	Cen St El 5½s 54	37	36½	36½
5	Cen St El 5s 48	36½	36½	36½
2	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Cities Ser 5s 50	96½	95⅞	95⅞
1	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	95½	95½	95½
6	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	95¾	95½	95¾
12	Cont G&E 5s 58A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Cuban Tob 5s 44	86	84½	84⅞
15	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9	East G&F 4s 56A	89	88½	88¾
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100	99⅞	99⅞
4	Empire Dis E 5s 52	106¼	105⅝	106¼
2	Fed Water 5½s 54	108¼	106¼	108¼
10	Fla P&L 5s 54	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
21	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅝	98½	98½
1	Glen Ald Coal4s 66	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Ill P&L 5s 56C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Ill P&L 5½s 57	101	101	101
11	Ill P&L 4s 53	107	107	107
1	Ill P&L 5½s 54B	106½	106½	106½
1	Inr Svc 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
3	Indnpls P&L 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Int P Sec 7s E ex	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Int P Sec 7s 57E xc	29	29	29
2	Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	29	29	29
1	Int P Sec 6½s 55C	29	29	29
7	Inters Pow 6s 52	53	52½	52⅞
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	84½	84½	84½
7	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108 ⅜	108¼	108¼
10	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	122½	122½	122½
1	Kentucky Util 4s 70	108½	108½	108½
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Metro Ed 4s 65 G	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108	108	108
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	NassauAcSuf 5s 45	102	102	102
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
23	N Eng G&E 5s 50	70⅝	69½	70⅝
7	N Eng G&E 5s 48	72	69¾	72
7	N Eng G&E 5s 47	71	69¾	71
11	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95½	95¼	95¼
9	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93½	93½	93½
10	Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	106	106	106
3	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	100½	100½	100½
4	Potomac Ed 4½s 61F	111½	111½	111½
1	Scullin Stl 3s 51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104½	104	104½
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	106½	106½	106½
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	So Ind Ry 4s 51	68¾	68¾	68¾
11	Stand G&E 6s 51	81⅝	81½	81⅝
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	81½	81½	81½
8	Stand G&E 6s 57	81	81	81
3	Starrett Corp 5s 50	28	28	28
21	Tex P&L 5s 56	109	108¾	108¾
5	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	99½	99½	99½
6	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	91½	91½	91½
16	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Utah P&L 4s 2022A	105½	105½	105½
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20¼	19¾	20¼
1	West News Un 6s 44 st	82	82	82
1	Medellin Col 7t 51	23¾	23¾	23¾
22	Russian 6½s 1919	6½	6	6

Air Express Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Railway Express Agency reported its air express division handled 6,267,107 pounds of cargo in the first three months of 1943, an increase of 60.9 per cent over the similar 1942 period. Air express shipments for the quarter amounted to 347,951, an increase of 8 per cent over 1942. The agency's air express division handles air cargo for the commercial air lines.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	7
American Hardware Co.	36¾	38¾
American Manufacturing	38¼	38¼
American Manufac 8 pf	85¾	--
American Wringer Co	8½	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	31¼	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	--
Appleton Company	34¾	37⅛
Applied Arts Corp	2⅝	3¼
Arlington Mills	49¾	53½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	39¼	39¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	18¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	29¾	34¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	--
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¾	18
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88	--
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	--
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38¾	41¼
Bron Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	33	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railay Signal A	29	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16¼
Coos Bay Lumber Co	37¾	40¾
Curnel Dubilier	15¼	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	30½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	34¾	37¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	68½	71

Reins Held By Roosevelt On Roll-Backs

Continued from Page 1

backed by strong lobbies of packers, processors and middlemen, which oppose either (a) restrictions on farm prices, and/or (b) further Federal regulation and intervention.

2. Congress is operating with only about two-thirds of its membership, illustrated in every one of the conflicting Senate votes yesterday. About one third of the members have already started their anticipated two-months holiday.

Bills Await Action

Congress may not start its summer vacation this week at all, however.

There are still four appropriation bills to work on, in addition to the subsidy tie-up, while Mr. Roosevelt may veto the $143,000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation bill, to which Congress affixed the so-called "bills of attainder" depriving of jobs three Federal employees accused of being subversive by the Dies committee.

All through yesterday's Senate debate there was an undercurrent of agreement that Mr. Roosevelt held the whip hand, illustrated by the fact that Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who himself opposes such subsidies, led the fight to work out a compromise.

Senator Taft seeks an arrangement under which the President will have the subsidies, but in which his power to grant them will be limited by a direct financial restriction.

Attitude of Taft

The group opposing Senator Taft, which won out yesterday, is primarily those who prefer to make a deadlock over the issue, and challenge the President to extreme measures, such as the defeat of the CCC altogether, if the congressional will is not imposed.

Under the Constitution there is nothing to prevent such a deadlock, except the political skill of Congressmen in effecting compromises. Mr. Roosevelt has the power to block legislation that fails to get a two-thirds majority; Congress has the power to keep on re-passing legislation that gets a majority vote.

It was Republican Senator Taft all day long yesterday who strove to lead the way out of the impasse; who again and again pointed out to bewildered colleagues, successfully or unsuccessfully, that they were voting for or against complex amendments contrary to their own desires, and who illustrated at every point that he was aware of what was going on.

By one of the ironies of Congress, the strongest speech against the roll-back subsidies was delivered by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, stressing the alleged cost of such a program, and the tax burden of paying them. Senator George, however, curiously enough, led the fight forcing OPA to roll back the price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon with the aid of subsidies last year, now estimated to be costing the taxpapers $100,000,000 a year.

Such treatment for food, however, according to the Georgian, would bring about ruinous inflation.

Complex Situation

Another complexity in the situation is that the same Congressmen who oppose roll-back subsidies support various types of direct subsidies, many of which the CCC itself is now carrying on. Such a situation only makes the over-all problem more difficult and confusing.

Chief reason urged against tacking on a new anti-roll-back-subsidy "rider" on the CCC bill is that it might result in a veto wiping out six or seven other subsidies administered by CCC which Congress approves, largest of which are to growers of oil-producing crops amounting to $60,000,000 a year.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont argued that roll-back subsidies have injured the farmers by reducing butterfat and meat prices. His argument seemed to be that the subsidies had been too successful, from the consumers viewpoint.

Many Senators argued, however, that the subsidies could not work, or would themselves be inflationary in character.

Senator George argued that OPA should turn "its main attention to production, leaving the distribution machinery and the law of supply and demand to control prices fairly well." He said the Government was "proposing to increase wages by reducing living costs," and said the same thing had been tried unsuccessfully by ancient Rome.

"We must not slavishly blindly follow the economic policies and practices of Great Britain," he argued.

Held Inevitable

There were few theoretical arguments for the subsidies, most supporters contenting themselves with the declaration that they were inevitable anyway, in view of the President's position. Senator Taft, however, caused interest in declarthat "regardless of what Congress does, the Administration will never again try to put on a roll-back subsidy."

"As a matter of fact," he added, "ordinary subsidies to keep prices down are exactly the same in principle as roll-back subsidies, but are infinitely easier to put into operation, and are much less likely to arouse resentment. I do not think the Administration will ever resort to them again."

Rarely has the Senate showed itself so confused in a succession of votes, as those it took yesterday.

Here is yesterday's record that tells the story:

1:45 p. m.—Adopted Taft amendment continuing roll-back subsidy program, 32 to 31. (Thirty-three Senators did not vote.)

2:45 p. m.—Reconsidered its action, 33 to 32.

2:50 p. m.—Rejected Taft amendment, 33 to 31.

3:05 p. m.—Rejected the House version of the subsidy bill, and in effect to kill the Commodity Credit Corporation to which the whole subsidy fight is attached as a rider, 36 to 29.

3:15 p. m.—Effort to block Taft amendment to reconsider this action defeated, 33 to 32.

3:20 p. m.—Taft amendment to reconsider adopted by voice vote.

4:50 p. m.—Defeated O'Mahoney amendment to refer whole matter back to committee, 55 to 8.

5:00 p. m.—Passed the Danaher amendment reasserting opposition to roll-back food subsidies, 36 to 28.

German Air Chief Sent to Aid Italy

By the Associated Press

London, July 7

The Berlin Radio reported yesterday that Field Marshal Baron von Richthofen, commander of the German air fleet in the Battle of Britain, has been dispatched to Italy to help bolster defenses against mounting Allied aerial assaults.

The broadcast said Marshal Richthofen would assist Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Axis air chief for Southern Europe, in organizing a defense against assaults on possible invasion points in Sardinia, Sicily, and the Italian mainland.

It was believed in London that Marshal Richthofen had been given German air forces drawn from squadrons based on Occupied France and the Lowlands. This belief was given weight by a communiqué yesterday from Allied Headquarters in North Africa, which spoke of heavy resistance encountered on raids.

Equator Degree 69 Miles

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is about 69 miles.

CLASSIFIED

HOUSES FOR SALE

NATICK-WELLESLEY LINE
For $38.50 per month you can buy 1½-story home, all gas heated, low rate; insulated; excellent bus service. Call Natick 1767 (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL colonial house, mile from village; 5 acres; landscaped; gardens, fruit trees; 10 rooms, annex; separate heating, plumbing; 2-car garage; 4 screened porches, fireplaces, 3 baths, lavatory, automatic stoker. Address Box 43 Groton, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, MASS. — Secluded, modern 7-room cottage, near post office and grocery, on inland salt water; ideal swimming, boating; no water-front permit required. Write LAMB, Box 82, Wayland, Mass. Tel. 169.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Campbell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston. Ken. 2046.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Write Mrs R. SYLVAN, or call Harwich 531-W-5.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS. — 4-rm. apt., completely furn., elec. refrig., gas stove; centrally located. Call LASell 2715 after 6:00 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Refined adult family; 7 heated rooms, porch, veranda, fireplace; refrigeration; garage. Call Asp. 6406.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

QUIET, refined woman will share 2-room apt., Back Bay, Boston, with business woman; must furnish own room; 2 min. from subway. 465 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. #1 or 3.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 1163 Boylston St., S. 24—1-rm. furn. apt., overlooking Fenway; convenient location; Christian Scientist preferred; $55 including gas and electricity. Com. 4308 or Agent, Ken. 3839.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Three apartments, each having living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath and storage room, two with porches, one with private entrance; janitor service, oil heat; $44, $49 and $56; centrally located. 918 St. Paul St. Box 33, Title Building.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—3 refined ladies want 1st-floor apt., reasonable rent; quiet overhead and surroundings. Miss M. Vail, 30 Bedell St.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sats.; exceptionally light, windows each room. 18 East 41st St. LE. 2-1798.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.50. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Clean, quiet, comfortable rm. with kitchen privileges; nr. Christian Science Pub. House; suitable for bus. woman. Call Ken. 9374.

BOSTON, BACK BAY.—Pleasant front room near Fenway; business woman preferred; Tel. Com. 3391 after 5:30 P. M.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

WEST GRAY, MAINE—Rooms in quiet country home, $3.50 and $5.00; kitchen privileges; references. MRS. M. WILDES.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE
OVERLOOKING HUDSON, PALISADES
Hotel facilities, 3 acres ground, modern, airy rooms; inspiring outlook; quality food; quick commuting; moderate rates. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 5-0881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps; beautiful view, overlooking village; near Uncanoonuc Mt. trails; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 9 miles from Manchester; bus service; $18.00 to $18.00 weekly, $3.00 per day; accommodates 25; refined clientele; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP—Foothills of the White Mts. Pine woods, edge of lake. Ideal for study and recreation. Good southern cook. Adele Sanford, Hiram, Maine.

PAYING GUESTS

CAPE COD, West Harwich, Mass., Box 23—Pleasant rooms with private baths; breakfast and dinner. Write for particulars.

CENTERVILLE—Spend one, two, three weeks or more in a charming home in a delightful Cape Cod village, ½ mile from famous Craigville Beach. For information write J. F. BACON, Centerville, Mass., or Telephone Conn. 8892 (Boston).

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests for relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only. For reservations week ends or longer, address F. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

A DREAM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their moving, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 284 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you liberal cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas cards, 50 for $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make up to 100%. Other popular assortments. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE — Woman, Cook-housekeeper; Man, assist in house and garden, or MOTHER and DAUGHTER or TWO SISTERS or TWO FRIENDS take charge household; Great Neck, L. I., 30 minutes N. Y. C.; good home, good salary. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Single man or couple, farm and cattle ranch; necessary experience agricultural schooling, farming, cattle, farm machinery, labor supervision; top references required; good living quarters and $125.00 month start; location near Tampa, Florida. Write fully also age, health, when can report for work. Box K-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Janitor for Boston school residence, living included; opportunity for work for married couple. Please reply to Box K-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MERRIMAN BROS.
INCORPORATED
Long established company
Good working conditions
Highest type of fellow workers
NEEDS
Machinists
Turret Lathe Operators
General Laborer
Trainees
War Work, Good Wages
OVERTIME
Apply 9-5
185 Amory Street
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
ARNOLD 5100

OUTSTANDING organization needs a permanent porter to assist in cleaning office building and other miscellaneous duties; want high-type individual at good salary; experience unnecessary if willing to work. Apply 573 Boylston Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK or chef and baker, also couple (man and wife), for kitchen and pantry duties; Christian Scientists preferred; small country hotel whose guests are mainly Christian Scientists; worthy salaries. Write Box G-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED companion for doctor's wife; no cooking, no laundry. Write Box B, Georgetown, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COUNTERMAN wishes position; restaurant, catering, delicatessen; experienced; anywhere opportunity. Write Box K-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN, without sight, would like position where intelligence, integrity, and ability could be utilized. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NOTICE INDUSTRIALISTS
Industrial Engineer, degrees, age 50. Specialist on govt. procedure, over-all mfg. and production; past 2 years Wash., D. C. with govt. holding highest professional rating. Aircraft, shipbuilding, mfng., etc. Can assist management with critical problems and needs for duration. Numerous refs. Room 626, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

TEXTILE MAN, wide experience and acquaintance, desires position with rayon mill or yarn producer in sales or promotion capacity; excellent references. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED executive secretary, familiar office routine, some library and research experience; also qualified property management; Boston or vicinity. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOSTESS-HOUSEKEEPER available at once. Experienced. Will go anywhere. Protestant. Box K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, reliable, experienced, conscientious, for woman or child needing special care. M. H. (Apt. 11-D), 270 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST available for services in any church within 40 min. of Boston. Apt. 2, 4 Avon St., Cambridge. Tro. 6164 mornings.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

3 BUSINESS LADIES gladly divide inside and outside work on farm towards war effort during 2 weeks' vacation (Aug. 16 to 28); within 100 miles N. Y. C. Write Box R-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
31 W. 42. Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-3511

CANOES FOR SALE

WANT a light canoe? Order an E. M. WHITE Featherweight. Model on display at ROGERS CANOE STATION; representative also for the OLD TOWN. Tel. 9816, 103 Newell Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. ERIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

KERRY BLUES
By Champion Blue Barron 2nd, Champion Ben Edgar Blaise Strain, 9 wks. old. Excellent types. Call Big. 3887 or write Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR. CH 4-1424.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE 2½ rooms of solid mahogany furniture including baby grand; bedroom, living room and dinette; bric-a-brac, dishes, etc.; few antiques; party going west; this furniture is now in storage, can be seen by appointment; price $350.00. Box X-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for surfacing a section of highway in the Town of SCITUATE, (DA-WR 3) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, July 14, 1943, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $1200. Minimum wage rates $1.375, $0.75 and $0.725 per hour for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commmissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, July 7, 1943.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 308 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service Suburban branches

RADIO REPAIRING

A-1 RADIO SERVICE
All Makes
by Experienced Radio Engineers
All Work Guaranteed
J. G. KAUFMAN CO.
20 PROVINCE STREET
Opposite Boston City Hall
CAP. 7650, BOSTON

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1200 Pacific Ave.

COLLINGSWOOD

C. P. MOHRFELD, Inc.
24 Lees Avenue
Collingswood, N. J.
COAL FUEL OIL
Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6713 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4998

Chas. J. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Springdale Service Station
327 Springdale Ave. Tel. OR. 3-9819
One-Stop Service
We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present-day conditions.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

NORRIS and BRODY
SUPERIOR MARKET
GROCERIES
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free Quick Delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
Or. 4-7715 East Orange

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

For the Perfect *Permanent Wave*
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9750

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9880

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 8958—Nite Phone 3969-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

HADDON HEIGHTS

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 WHITE HORSE PIKE
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings
Gas Ranges Kitchen Units
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner Service
Gulf Fuel Oil
605 STATION AVE. H. H. 3210

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	L	A	S	S	I	C
O	▨	N	E	T	▨	O
A	L	D	E	R	▨	N
T	O	Y	▨	A	I	S
▨	W	▨	D	I	D	O
P	▨	P	▨	G	E	M
A	B	R	A	H	A	M
I	L	I	▨	T	▨	E
N	U	M	A	▨	M	▨
T	E	E	▨	P	I	G
I	▨	V	I	O	L	A
N	▨	A	L	L	▨	R
G	A	L	L	E	R	Y

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. OSIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
All Canning Supplies
Tennis Equipment
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Est. 1880 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine
Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

NEWARK

A.C.BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Garfield, Clifton, Rutherford, Paterson, E. Rutherford, Radburn, Wallington, Nutley, Carlstadt, Bloomfield, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
33 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-2064Z. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Smart Women's Apparel
ANNE W. MOORE
121 North Avenue Tel. PL. 6-2629

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
333 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

PRINTING and STATIONERY
BOGAS BROTHERS
319 Park Ave. Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. Plainfield 6-3714

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEWOOD

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Friendly Service in a Friendly Atmosphere
740 Chestnut Avenue
Opposite Municipal Parking Lot

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Yards
HATS
A Complete Assortment
Second Floor 4 No. Broad Street

CROASDALE & ENGELHART
Jewelers
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
9 S. Montgomery Street Phone 6814
Invitations and Announcements
Personal Stationery—Programs
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers—Printers—Stationers
123 EAST HANOVER STREET

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions, Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0250

Gold Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of insurance since 1921.
83 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—WE. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MEYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Penna.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9637

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)

BETHLEHEM

HESS
AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Telephone 7-9589

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

RINGS... BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

NATALIE NADELE
568 Main Street
Ladies' Apparel and Accessories

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
New Fall Walking Shoes

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5229

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 0100, 9 a. m. to 17 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
A Diamond of great beauty set in a ring of gold—a jewel to be admired forever—$100.00.
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
614 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 6838

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Wise Women Wear Cool Cottton Dresses
Select from the big assortment now available in Berks County's largest department store...
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 3-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

BESANÇON, FLORIST
327 Jefferson Avenue
Scranton, Pa.
Telephone 3-8921

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at THE BRIDGE

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

KNOX GELATINE

SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

UPPER DARBY

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COLD WAVES
Beautiful, comfortable, durable—no heat at all.
National Hairdressers
30 S. 69th Street Boulevard 0281

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

You Can Keep Cool in a Summer Suit
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
Palm Beach Suits—$19.50
Air More Botany—$26.50
Washable Palm Beach Ties—$1.00
800 Wood Street, at South Avenue

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 4000 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
430 West King Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
A HEAVY BOMBER AT CRUISING SPEED USES 200 GALLONS OF GASOLINE AN HOUR
IT'S A FACT ARGENTINA'S GOVERNMENT PALACE IS KNOWN AS THE "PINK HOUSE"
K. PARRIS
ON A LIBERTY SHIP 225,000 TO 250,000 LINEAR FT. OF WELDING REPLACES 900,000 TO 1,000,000 RIVETS.

Daily Anecdote

An Important Discovery

A prominent New York newspaperman was on the way to a political convention in Denver.

In the morning when he went to the dining-car for his breakfast the train was passing through the fertile fields of Illinois. Pretty towns, fine farms and clustered hamlets flitted by. Across the table from the newspaperman sat a minor politician who had never before been out of the State of New York.

The politician gazed intently out the window, so enraptured by what he saw that he could do but scant justice to the meal which had been placed before him. Finally he broke the silence.

In the tone of one making a great discovery, he exclaimed, "No matter how far you go, there's human life."

Words of Current Interest

Beatific—*Be'-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in sofa, both *i*'s short).

This is an adjective imparting the quality of "beatitude" (Latin *beatitudo*, "blessedness") to whatever noun it goes with. Some uses of "beatific" have a religious import, although the word often seems to indicate mere poetic ecstasy and exaltation.

Dives—*Di'-vez* (both vowels long).

Although this name does not appear in the Bible, it is commonly applied to the man of wealth figuring in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31). It is based on the Latin adjective *dives*, "rich," used in the Vulgate (Latin) version of this passage.

Embryonic—*Em'-bri-on'-ik* (all vowels short).

Webster's defines as "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary." It may also be used to describe any manifestation or organism which appears to develop from an embryo.

Habakkuk—*Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in sofa, second short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Habakkuk was a Hebrew prophet of unknown date, and the name is applied to one of the Old Testament books of prophecy.

Pontius Pilate (I Tim. 6:13)—The latest edition of Webster's advises the pronunciation *pon'-shus pi'-lat* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *i* long, *a* as in sofa). By second choice, the first name may be pronounced as three syllables—*pon'-ti-us* (*o* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

The name of the Roman procurator under whom Jesus was tried and crucified.

Postulates (noun)—*Pos'-tu-lats* (*o* short, *tu* palatized as in nature, *u* as in unite, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). When the word is used as a verb, the *a* is long.

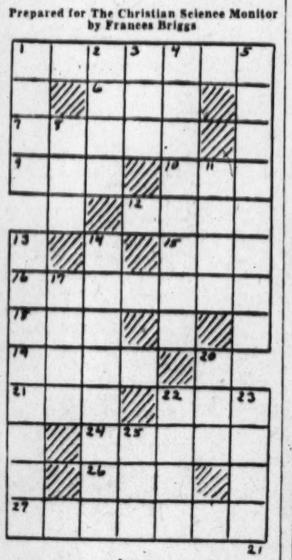
A classic Latin derivative, from *postulatum*, "a demand." The word goes back to Euclid, a Greek geometer of about 300 B. C., and has with him a mathematical significance only. In general use today, "postulates" are statements or propositions taken for granted or asked to be accepted at face value. Hence the term may be used to indicate the premises or basic principles from which a certain line of reasoning proceeds.

Ravening (Matt. 7:15)—*Rav'-en-ing* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* short).

The spelling of this word veils its probable Latin origin. In its meaning of "greedily devouring," it now usually gives place to a word of similar meaning — "ravenous." Doubtless the word "ravening" carries the additional idea of violence or madness.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

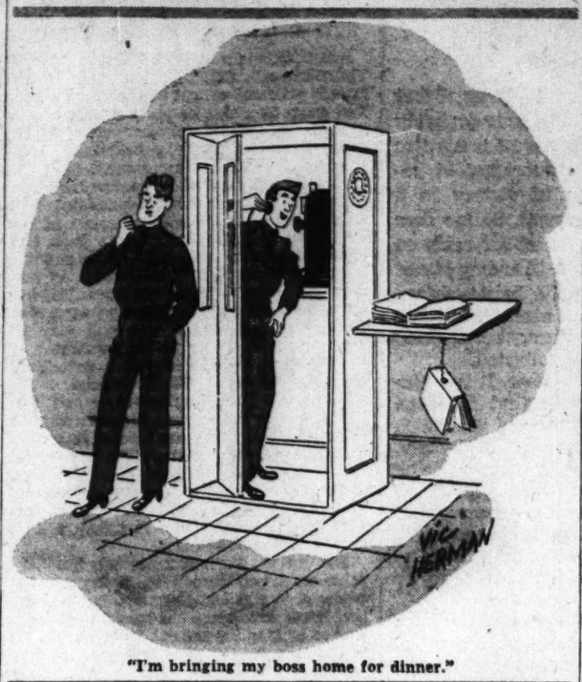
1—What do you call a work of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence?
6—With what did Wynken, Blynken and Nod try to catch the Stars?
7—What tree usually grows in moist lands?
9—What kind of "friends" are true to Little Boy Blue?
10—Three-toed sloths are what?
13—According to Virgil, who falls in love with Aeneas when he arrives in Africa?
15—State of Idaho is known as "——— of the Mountains."
16—What Biblical character was first of the patriarchs?
18—What river of Asia empties into Lake Balkash by several mouths?
19—In Roman legendary history, who was second King of Rome?
21—Golf mound.
23—What creature is associated with Tom, the piper's son?
24—Whom does Duke Orsino wed in "Twelfth Night"?
26—Every one.
27—What is a large or important collection of paintings?

Down

1—A paletot is a vase, coat, or deer—which?
2—Mickey Rooney is called what in Hardy Family film series?
3—To observe.
4—Shoe adapted for wear on either foot is called what?
5—What is a strong, clear soup made from meat and vegetables?
8—Not high.
11—Notion.
12—Rossetti's "The Beloved" is what?
14—What kind of forest is that of Longfellow's "Evangeline"?
17—Lady in what color is subject of a Corot painting?
20—What is a unit of length equal to one one-thousandth of an inch?
22—What do you call an extremity of the earth's axis?
23—Frank Cooper is known in movies by what given name?
25—Town of Cicero would be found in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— Vic Herman



"I'm bringing my boss home for dinner."

A Verse for Today . . .

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing.—I PETER 3:9

Crab Meat From Japan

In one prewar year the United States imported from Japan 10,720,000 pounds of crab meat valued at $4,582,000, 95 per cent of which came from king crab taken by the Japanese from the Bering Sea in sight of American territory.

In Lighter Vein

Generous Papa?

Father: "I hope you appreciate, young man, that in marrying my daughter you are getting a big-hearted, generous girl."

Suitor: "I do, sir, and I trust she has acquired those fine qualities from her father."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Heavy Traffic!

"Look, there's another car!"

"Yes, it's about time they tightened up this petrol rationing."—Punch ©.

More Salmon

The Alaskan salmon pack this year is expected to be at least 10 per cent greater than last year.

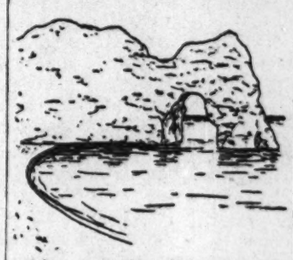
Did You Ever Wonder

How Rocks Gradually Become Converted Into Soil?

Water, heat and cold, wind, plants and animals, and chemicals (notably oxygen) all play a part in the gradual conversion of rocks into soil.

The entire surface of the earth is in a slow but constant state of change. Exposed rock is being slowly evolved into soil. The soil itself is being changed, physically and chemically, and is being moved (sometimes in almost incredibly huge quantities) by the action of wind and water.

Early in the process of changing from virgin rock to fertile soil, organic matter is added to the minerals of which the rock is composed. A thin sprinkling of dust settles on the crumbling face of the rock. Rain provides moisture and simple lichens and mosses spring into being. These are followed by higher types of plants, which obtain their food from the dust, the air, and the remains of earlier plant forms. Soon root systems probe into tiny rock crevices with delicate but almost unbelievably strong fingers, doing their part in the disintegration of the original rock.



An example of how water action can wear away stone.

Rain drops not only may cause floods which carry rocks along on their turbulent breasts, causing rock to fracture rock, but their patient patter also wears away the stone. Also, water in cracks and crannies of the rock may freeze, its sudden expansion on turning to ice rending fragments from the face of the rock or splitting the boulder altogether.

Heat, as well as cold, helps to bring about the disintegration of rock. Rock is a mineral aggregate, and its various component substances do not all expand and contract with temperature changes at the same rate. This unequal shrinking and swelling of different parts of the rock tend to cause cracks and ruptures.

The wind, like water, wears down rocks and carries soil, in the form of dust, from one part of the earth's crust to another.

Animals scratch and burrow in the earth, to contribute their share to the making of soil. Even the lowly earthworm does yeoman service in this regard.

Oxygen unites with minerals and, in the form of carbon dioxide, produces carbonate, of which limestone is an important example. Indeed, it has been said that without the chemical action of oxygen, it is doubtful if there would be any soil on the face of the earth.

W. P. Keasbey

Unsung Hero

Cambridge (Mass.) Recorder

Riverdale, Maryland

Frank Dorman, worker in a war plant, is credited with a perfect record. His job is to file small pieces of machinery preparatory to final grinding and polishing, and in the two months he's been working not a single faulty part has been returned to him.

P. S.—He's blind.

NEWS ITEM— NAZIS CLAIM ALLIED BOMBERS CONCENTRATE ON GERMAN CATHEDRALS

DEUTSCHE CARDBOARD FACTORY
CATHEDRALS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT
TRANSPORTED TO ANY PART OF THE REICH
I NEVER KNEW HITLER VAS SO INTERESTED IN CHURCHES BEFORE
PAINT
PASTE
HURRY, MAX, VE GOT TO GET TO WEASELDORF - THEY AINDT GOT NO CATHEDRAL THERE
FRITZ, PLANES! THEY'RE GOING TO BOMB DER MUNITION VORKS!
IT'S A CHURCH NOW, HERMAN
GORING MUNITIONS WORKS
SLAVES WELL UNE CELLAR 2000
CATHEDRAL
BUT THEY ONLY HIT DER WAR FACTORIES, OBER LIEUTENANT
DEN VE MUST BOMB OUR CATHEDRAL OURSELVES - VE GOT TO TELL DER PEOPLES SOME-DINK
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Pictures—No Money*

By Le Pelley

I GUESS THIS IS WHERE WE TAKE THE PICTURES FOR THE LADY —
THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE THEY'RE BUILDING ANYTHING —
LOOK OUT FOR THE TRUCK
HEY— THAT TRUCK BELONGS TO THE NAVY —
THAT'S RIGHT... I'VE SEEN A LOT OF OFFICERS, TOO
SAY— I'VE BEEN THINKING
THIS HARBOR MUST BE SOME KIND OF NAVY PROJECT — WE CAN'T TAKE PICTURES OF IT!
THAT'S RIGHT— WE'LL HAVE TO TELL THE LADY
FOOEY — JUST WHEN WE WERE ALMOST RICH —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Either One Is Nice Work—If You Can Get It!*

By Rodgers

I still haven't figured out what I can do around the farm this summer-
Of course I thought of two jobs right off -
But pshaw, ol' Jerry would hardly care to turn over the best part of his job -
And somehow the boys always manage to turn up when Aunt Sue has something really interesting like a cake tin or a pie plate that needs cleaning up!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Proverbial Ill Wind*

By The Hagers

Down Main Street Aunt Matilda sped. The hat she bought me crowned my head.
Then, suddenly, whom should we meet But Lilly, strolling down the street.
She saw a friend and stopped to chat Just as the wind blew off my hat.
Oh, Wind! I know not your intent, But I am sure no ill was meant!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxes as Protection

Withheld from American pay envelopes this week is the first installment of the new pay-as-you-go tax. As they contemplate the size of the deduction, 20 per cent above exemptions, many taxpayers may find it hard to accept the oft-repeated assertion of officials and economists that they are still being taxed insufficiently.

Indeed, the House Ways and Means Committee may have decided to wait until Sept. 6 before starting to consider a new tax bill simply because it wished to avoid acting during the present reaction. This conflict between the cold arithmetic that there is $45 billion in surplus purchasing power that can and should be siphoned off if the threat of inflation is to be erased, and the warm, human fact that few individuals seem to feel they have such a surplus is one of the economic, not to say political, anomalies of the times.

The essential difficulty, of course, is that some citizens have made financial gains because of the war, while others have not. Many are struggling against the rising costs of living with only prewar wage rates. Others are receiving very high pay, offered to lure them away from peacetime pursuits into the newer, often more remote, war jobs.

In still other instances, families that formerly had but one bread-winner now have two or more as mothers, sons, and daughters go to work. Some of these families are paying off debts; others are hurrying to the stores filling long-felt wants, which is understandable, but which also contributes the prime ingredient of inflation.

Clearly, the tax-inflation need is to take away the money where the threat is most serious. This suggests an excess-profits tax on individuals.

There are signs that the Treasury has come around to this view—so long urged by this newspaper—and is considering such a tax for possible recommendation to Congress. Such a tax, needless to say, would not aim to capture all the gains over a prewar income, for the Treasury says it wants but $12 billion out of the $45 billion gap. It would not mean that workers having a subsistence base, or WPA pay, for the prewar years would be compelled to return to that level. It would mean that ability to pay would have realistic application. If this fell more heavily on workers making the most out of war jobs, it should be recalled that such work is not really ordinary employment in private industry, but is actually a job paid for by the public just as much as made work under the old WPA.

If this seems harsh, if political pressures rise against it, workers should consider for themselves whether it is better to have a few dollars that will buy something, or a wheelbarrow full of greenbacks good for nothing. A sound, effective tax program is really the little man's best fiscal protection.

Song of the Shirt

If the business man today looks a bit mussed around the collar, think nothing of it. Above all, make no remarks. Undoubtedly his wife is doing the best she can.

The wartime laundry problem is no respecter of persons, and casts its shadow alike upon the starched and the unstarched. Uncollected bundles may be found in the best of neighborhoods, and that can go on for just so long.

There's bound to come a day—the day of the last clean shirt. The man of the house goes off to business with a glassy look in his eye. Frantic calls to the laundry bring polite response, but no possible collection for another week—Government regulation, you know.

Now home talent rises bravely to the rescue. A soiled shirt is retrieved from the laundry bag. Nothing to it, thinks the unsuspecting amateur laundress. But alas, the tubbing is deceivingly simple. It leaves the uninitiated totally unprepared for the intricacies of starching and ironing.

The object of the operation is to get the starch "to take" in the right places, and to end up with the entire garment as smooth as the paper on the wall. It's not that easy, and the beginner is more likely to find herself in a continual round of pressing the part that got wrinkled while she was pressing the sleeve that got wrinkled while she was doing the collar that got—and so on.

Fortunately for the noble, well-meaning wife and the uncomplaining, but slightly mussed other half of the family, the War Manpower Commission has come to the rescue with new rules which may ease the situation. Soon "white-collar" workers may again appear in "uniform."

Attrition

The United States Navy's report that six Japanese warships have probably been sunk and four more damaged in Kula Bay carries encouragement beyond its indication of victory in a minor naval engagement. So too does the day's story of Allied air raids on Italian bases in which 56 enemy planes were destroyed despite increasing resistance. For in both cases United Nations forces sustained very small losses in proportion to those inflicted.

That is effective warfare. It is a continuation of a process that has been going on for some time and one which the Axis cannot endure indefinitely. Indeed, it is a process which can bring victory long before Allied forces have reached the enemy's geographical vitals. On both fronts the decimation of Axis air and sea power may prove as important as the taking of territory or bases.

In both cases the enemy is in a dilemma. He must either leave his bases undefended or sustain a dangerous ratio of losses. In the Pacific especially, Allied strategy appears to be pressing down the horns of this hard choice. The Solomons look like a slow and rough path to Tokyo. But sea and air battles in the region have imposed losses on the Japanese that they can ill afford. If long continued they will denude even her home defenses.

Even to trade losses at an equal rate would eventually prove disastrous for Japan, because she cannot replace them while the United Nations are more than making up their losses both on the sea and in the air. This disadvantage becomes greater when the ratio is such as that in Kula Bay—and indeed for the whole struggle for the Solomons. Japan's air-sea power is by no means broken but it may be shattered while the fighting is still far from Tokyo.

The "War of Resistance"

It was on July 7, six years ago, that Japan started in China a war whose end is not yet in sight. The Chinese named that war their "war of resistance." The resistance was against aggression. Therefore the purpose of China's war was, a few years later, to become the purpose of a world war. Nothing better illustrates the need to check evil in its first stages than the history of the half-dozen years since China began her brave fight for life.

There is evidence today that Japan's attack on China was the beginning of a war in which not merely Chinese interest was consciously threatened by Japan, but in which the position of the United States and Great Britain were under deliberate attack. Painful indeed are memories of speeches in democratic countries which outlined the possibility of regarding Japan as the new middleman in the Far East. The young nationalist China stood as a growing barrier to Japanese designs for Asiatic domination. To remove it was the first necessity in a plan which envisaged the destruction of American and British power and treaty rights in the Far East.

That the Chinese were early in their recognition of the character of the war then developing is illustrated in the message which General Chiang Kai-shek addressed to his nation only a few days before its outbreak:

> While there is the slightest hope for peace, we will not abandon it. . . . But although a weak nation, if unfortunately we should have reached the last limit, then there is only one thing to do—that is to throw the last ounce of energy of our nation into the struggle for national existence, and when that is done neither time nor circumstance will permit our stopping midway to seek peace. . . . Let us all realize that once war is begun there is no looking backward, we must fight to the bitter end.

As China enters the seventh year of war against aggression the entire free world is ranged by her side, determined to fight to "the bitter end." "Unconditional surrender" by the aggressor nations is perhaps more than the great Chinese leader looked for when he delivered his epoch-making message. To clear China's soil of the invader may well have seemed enough of a task. The sacrifices of China have been great. It is fitting that the rewards should be greater than could be foreseen.

Hats off to the Boy Scouts and the Junior Commandos! Their co-operation in the war effort this summer is an inspiration to their elders.

And it's a shrewd gardener that knows how to provide rabbit stew with his vegetables in these days of meat scarcity.

We wonder whether Il Duce is really still as rotund as the cartoonists depict him.

The Bookshelf

In a German Prison Camp

Robert Guerlain in THEY WHO WAIT (New York: Crowell. $2), tells the story of the French prisoners of war in the Third Reich. The camp in which he spent a year before he was repatriated together with a few hundred disabled comrades held some 60,000 prisoners. That is about one-thirtieth of the total of French captives in German hands.

Guerlain's book is the first complete report on one of the least-known chapters of the war. It is a highly informative book and extremely moving despite its simple and unemotional style. And it is—strange as that may sound—an inspiring narration. Not because the author thinks that the four or five millions of prisoners of war will play an active part some day in the overthrow of Nazism, but because his work reflects so clearly the futility of Hitler's victories.

When the French prisoners poured into Germany they were almost without exception defeatists. Today they are heroes. They have undergone a moral evolution. The very system that was designed to break them hardened them. It is of secondary importance whether they will be able to help to defeat Germany. It is of prime importance that they will be able to help revive France.

The author stresses repeatedly that the prisoners have learned to distinguish between good and bad Germans. But he adds that harsh experience has taught the French that so long as the present regime continues to function, the Germans, regardless of their individual character, will have no influence on the course of events.

The last chapter describes the author's homecoming. After a few days' stay in Vichy France, one of the former prisoners asks his friend not to write to their comrades what they have seen in their own country; and they have to break off a political conversation because the "city patrol" happens to pass by. But the author does not lose his faith that French patriots "will have them yet, not only the Fritzes but the ones here, too."

E. S. P.

China After Six Years

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Soldier Comments on Strikers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I append a portion of a letter sent by my nephew, a Major in our American Forces in Africa, to his father, dated May 12, 1943.

This gives a forceful and clear idea of what our boys "over there" are thinking about strikes in the United States while they are giving their all. My nephew was called over a year ago. He gave up his plans, and closed his affairs in this country—obeyed instantly like thousands of other young chaps—and went across with a "bomber outfit" and a big load of the first Liberator Bombers.

My nephew has not yet returned even for a brief visit home since sailing, but has stuck to the job like thousands of our other great boys—in all the dust and dirt and sand storms and heat and mud. Recently he received the Soldier's Medal for rescuing two of our men from a crashed bomber that was burning. Regardless of the fire and exploding ammunition, he and his men went right in and dragged the two boys safely out.

And over here strikers slow down production and prolong the slaughter.

Boston (Mrs.) M. F. R.

The Major's letter:

It looks as if our little North African "show" is all over but the shouting and everyone is now wondering "where, how, and when?"

The news of continuing strikes is a little too much to stomach. When will those strikers listen to the voices of a million men overseas and not to a million grasping union politicians?

When will those strikers realize that the boys that are fighting that war receive no pay for overtime, no pay extra for flying sudden night missions?

When will they listen to the Chinese, who have suffered ten long years, who need war materials all the time?

When will they listen to the Russians who must get on with rebuilding their nation? When will they listen to our Philippine prisoners gently moaning their hopes that help will come before too much longer? To the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies?

When will they realize that one gun more, one plane, one instrument may end this thing one day sooner?

I could go on and on, but when will someone quit thinking about 1944 elections and tell those strike leaders how much depends on the combined efforts of all? We need no dictators, no harsh measures—only application of good, common, fraternal, humanitarian sense.

Union Policy and Mr. Lewis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The unfortunate treatment of temptingly caricaturable John L. Lewis on the editorial page has touched off my bit of verbal dynamite.

The cartoon pictures Lewis saddling Labor with an enormous pack labeled "anti-strike bill" and bears the caption, "You Can Thank John L. Lewis for It." The cartoon is representative of a dangerous trend in present-day journalism and politics, the identification of a leader's personality with the fundamental policies of his organization.

Lewis called strikes because the union policy called them. This is evidenced by the large number who remained out of the mines when he ordered them back. On the floor of the House of Representatives during debate on the Smith-Connally bill, member after member arose to swing the discussion around from the sound topic of why the committee hadn't consulted any labor representative before unanimously reporting out the bill, to the inane topic of what a menace John L. Lewis was. It was this personality-antagonism which sparked the entire drive for the bill through Congress and over the President.

The champion of any cause is always reluctant to state his case before an unsympathetic audience. To present it as forcibly as possible at a time when it seems doomed to fail anyway is worse than to leave it unsaid. At least in the latter case it is not buried away in a mass of old business. This is why Mr. Lewis refused to negotiate with the WLB—he knew the outcome of such a meeting. And he also knew that had he been present, an air of justice (no matter how false) would have been added to any decision forthcoming.

HOLLIS J WYMAN

Cambridge, Mass.

Sea Verse Sought

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a number of years I have been at work on a comprehensive anthology of sea verse which is to be published shortly. The book will be entitled "Sea Wings: An Anthology of Sea Verse," and covers the poetry of the world of waters from earliest times to the present. It is to be illustrated by the well-known marine artist, Gordon Grant.

Some of your readers may know a published poem on the sea, sailors, or ships of which they are particularly fond and which they would like to see included in the anthology. In the event that I have overlooked it, and the poem has real sea flavor and literary merit, I'll be glad to try and fit it in. My address: W. M. Williamson, care of Coward-McCann, Inc., 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

W. M. WILLIAMSON

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Focus on Federation

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

During the grim process of fighting this war for world freedom and future peace, many of the visions of peaceworkers have undergone revision. The hopes have not been surrendered. But the dates for achieving them have been set farther along on the calendar, or the scope of peace aims has been narrowed to conform with current actualities.

Sincere internationalists can see in the postwar kaleidoscope prospects ranging from world government down to a mere system of alliances. The alliances would differ from those of the past chiefly in the fact of American participation. The postwar settlement doubtless will incorporate something of each of these patterns.

Meanwhile, one ambitious project for world government, which was launched in 1939 following the publication of Clarence Streit's widely read book, "Union Now," is brought into current focus in an unexpected way. The formation of the French Committee for National Liberation has elevated to a position of influence among Frenchmen an old friend of Mr. Streit's, and one who is associated in the minds of federal unionists with their cause.

This man is Jean Monnet. Those who believe that world peace can best be assured by co-operation of liberty-loving nations will be heartened by M. Monnet's appearance on the French Committee. They will watch his career in future. They will want to know more about his past.

* * *

Not that there is anything obscure about his record. Before the fall of France he held the chairmanship of the Co-ordinating Board of the Anglo-French alliance, an alliance which very nearly became a union of France with Britain. M. Monnet is credited, in fact, with a role in the forefront of efforts to bring about that union. And of 23 votes cast in the French cabinet in those last hours of the Third Republic, 10 were for union.

M. Monnet, like General de Gaulle, refused to join the party of surrender in 1940, and came to the United States as a member of the British Purchasing Commission. He remained in the United States until recently, when events in North Africa opened up to him once more an opportunity to serve the true interests of France in the current effort for re-unification.

Seated with him at the committee's table is another French leader whose past associations inspire hopes that a revitalized France will take a forward place in efforts to build up collective security after the war. This man is René Massigli. With the exception of Alexis Leger, M. Massigli was perhaps the closest collaborator of Aristide Briand in those lushly hopeful days when a federation of Europe within the League of Nations seemed to some a possibility.

* * *

Mr. Streit in those days was New York Times correspondent at the League of Nations and came constantly into contact with these two men. Later he was to reach the conclusion, as a result of his experience in reporting and analyzing League affairs, that the League was basically defective in that it represented States instead of people.

The more he thought of it, the more the League seemed to him like the organization of the thirteen original American colonies under the Articles of Confederation. He saw the interwar system of collective security menaced by many of the same limitations that threatened the unity of the American States. And he saw the remedy for a failing collective security in those drastic measures by which the Founding Fathers secured unity, internal peace and prosperity to the United States. From this premise he developed his concept of an international federation of democracies.

It is Mr. Streit's contention that some way must be found to represent not only States in the international system, but also the citizens of States, as individuals. His plan involves the setting up of international citizenship, an international currency, legislature, judiciary and executive; in fact, of extending the American form of government, with suitable modifications, to the international sphere.

Since the publication of "Union Now," a lot of history has flowed under the bridge. Mr. Streit may not have the answer to the question of organizing world security and liberty at this stage of mankind's political development. But his contribution to the thinking out of the problem is one which deserves to be kept before the public.

The Wide Horizon

Sikorski and Russo-Polish Reconciliation

By J. Emlyn Williams

LONDON

Wladyslaw Sikorski will long be respected not only as an outstanding representative of Poland but also as a true citizen of the world who worked for closest co-operation between the United Nations as the surest means of restoring his country and enabling it to play its role in the postwar world.

Britain cannot forget that in the days after the collapse of France, the General didn't waver in his faith. On June 19, 1940, he offered the surviving Polish forces to Premier Churchill. This was not a mere gesture. It was appreciated here as an act of "a steadfast friend in Britain's darkest hour."

Looking back, it is clear to see that General Sikorski realized, and exerted all effort to fulfill, three essential tasks: first, to maintain hope and leadership among his enslaved countrymen in occupied Poland; second, to organize Polish forces in Britain and the Middle East. (How well this was done was shown in the manner Polish airmen fought in the Battle of Britain and by Polish soldiers in Norway and North Africa, and sailors on all seven seas); third, to preserve the union of Poland with other United Nations as the only way to win the war and the peace.

* * *

Wladyslaw Sikorski had shown his far-sighted moderation as a statesman when, a fortnight after the German attack upon Russia in the summer of 1941, he signed the Russo-Polish pact, despite strong opposition from many inside the Polish Cabinet. This policy of seeking to establish friendly relations with the Soviets has continued throughout the past two years. In fact, it was partly so as to further this policy that he took his last trip to the Middle East. There he met the Polish armies which were being organized for the offensive against the Axis. Many of their officers had been deported from Russian camps and prisons during the previous eighteen months and, after their experiences, were by no means friendly toward Russia. All General Sikorski's speeches were moderate and conciliatory, urging the necessity of Russo-Polish understanding.

High hopes had also been expressed in informed circles that, as a result of President Roosevelt's letter to Premier Stalin and the more recent one to Premier Sikorski, which he received at Beirut, the Soviet-Polish rapprochement was nearer. Now it is no exaggeration to say that the removal of General Sikorski's firm and moderating hand will not make easier the prospects of agreement. Premier Sikorski's passing, it is feared in some circles, may be utilized by some Poles to slow down the progress toward understanding with Russia—especially by those unprepared to purchase Russian co-operation at the sacrifice of Eastern territory obtained in 1920, even though it may mean support for compensatory German territory in East Prussia and Silesia.

* * *

This might lead to the re-establishment of a so-called Beck policy which aimed at Poland's striking a balance between two powerful neighbors, Russia and Germany, but which only ended in Poland's becoming the prey of both, and in the development of a dangerous disunity within Poland itself. Lurking in the background is also the possibility that the Soviets may decide that "the Polish Government in London is not representative of Poland," and may establish a puppet government in Moscow. Some statements which appeared in the Russian press, during the first weeks after the Russian break of diplomatic relations with the Polish Government here, clearly hinted at this.

Under such conditions, much will depend upon the new Polish leaders who will succeed General Sikorski, and upon their policy. For the moment, Acting Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has been entrusted with Sikorski's political tasks. He is the leader of the Polish Peasant Party who entered politics through the peasant co-operative movement and was regarded as the successor to Wincenty Witos, revered Peasant Party leader, who remained in Poland in 1939. Mikolajczyk strongly supported Sikorski in seeking to reconcile Poland with Russia.

Russo-Polish relations, the outstanding problem which Sikorski's successors must tackle, will probably go through many phases before a settlement is reached. But it is only fair to say that there are two parties to such a settlement and it will depend upon Russia as much as upon Poland.

There are reports that Premier Sikorski has left a testament to the Polish people. Whether that is true or not, there could be no better fulfillment of his wishes than a settlement of the Russo-Polish issue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1827-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago ..... 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis ..... 411 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 684 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATING SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.